Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 277 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1918. TWO ANNAS

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
*Try and reap its benefit.*
G.S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY NO. 3.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital ..... £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,350,000
Head Office:
49, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Mombasa |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Nairobi |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nakuru |
| Karachi | Colombo | Kisumo |
| Lahore | Kandy | Jinja |
| Amritsar | Newera-Elliya | Kampala |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Entebbe |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer Point) | Tanga, East Africa |
| Tuticorin | Zanzibar | Dar-es-Salam, East Africa |
| Cochin | | |

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
Capital ..... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ..... £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hongkong | Penang |
| Bangkok | Lloilo | Puket |
| Batavia | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Bombay | Karachi | Saigon |
| Calcutta | Klangg | Seremban |
| Canton | Kobe | Shanghai |
| Cebu | Kwala Lumpor | Singapore |
| Colombo | Madras | Sourabaya |
| Delhi | Manila | Taiping (F.M.S.) |
| Haiphong | Medan | Tavoy |
| Hankow | New York | Tientsin |
| | Peking | Yokohama |

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.
J. KEENAN,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in England.)
Subscribed Capital ..... £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £582,500
Reserve Fund ..... £650,000
HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | Hongkong | Kwala Lumper |
| Batavia | Howrah | Madras |
| Bombay | (Calcutta) | Mauritius |
| Calcutta | Kandy | Penang |
| Colombo | Karachi | Rangoon |
| Delhi | Kota Bahru | Shanghai |
| Galle | (Kelantan) | Singapore |

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000 at 2/- } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ..... $19,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Johore | Saigon |
| Bangkok | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Batavia | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Singapore |
| Canton | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Manila | Tientsin |
| Foochow | Nagasaki | Tsingtao |
| Hankow | New York | Yloilo |
| Harbin | Peking | Yokohama |
| Hongkew | Penang | |
| Ipoh | Rangoon | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI. OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per Half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan)
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.
Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 69,93,990
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.,
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.,
F. C. Rimington, Esq.,
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.,
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

VICTORY
OVER
CONSUMPTION.
LIEUT.-COLONEL REPORTS REMARKABLE CURE.
Writes 17th October:—
"I am very glad to say he appears to be completely restored to health and has none of the symptoms which previously caused alarm. From seeing and talking to him, I feel convinced that he is restored to health and he feels the same. Since commencing your cure, he has never looked back."
THIS REMARKABLE REMEDY is supplied to Lt.-Colonel, Major, Commissioner of Police, Dy. Accountant-General, M.B. Edinburgh and other eminent Doctors and Officials.
NOTICE TO PATIENTS.
Whilst I am on tour, please write once or twice a week.
Am glad you are all recovering but a weekly report of progress will help me to obtain another.
200 CURES.
Note address:—
REV. G. R. WALTERS.
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.,
Deaconess Home.
LUCKNOW.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.
LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315 Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Pettit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

*JUST RECEIVED*
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
OF
THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL
Plain XL Crepe-de Chine
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES FANCY FINE DHOTEES.
On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Babu B. Morlidhar, at his shop at Chikhal Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Marwadi Tarachand Devraj of Mangalda Market:—
10 packages each 150 pairs fancy fine Dhotees of the quality of No. 330, 8 to 12 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.
On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Thackersey Kanchand and on account and at the risk of Seth Narandas Durgadas:—
10 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 5151.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.
On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Ramdat Brijmohan and on account and at the risk of Seth Chandrakishor Runchordas:—
4 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 8883.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES CHECKS.
On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Anandmal Chandmal and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—
On account and at the risk of Seth Fatehchand Pratapsinh:—
1 bale 60 pieces Checks of the Spring Mills No. 5014.
1 bale 50 pieces Checks of the Indore Mills No. 926.
On account and at the risk of Seth Nandlal Mancharam:—
1 bale 100 pieces Checks of the Framji No. 5063.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RLY.
Under the instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st, THURSDAY the 28th and FRIDAY the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the above address, the following unclaimed goods, luggage and parcels, etc., consisting of parcels of brassware, jewellery, shoes, caps, haberdashery, hosiery, sarees, gramophone records, glass globes, brass wire, bangles, copper rings, photographic accessories and chemicals, medical books, scented oils, medicines, cases of empty bottles, cinema films, velvet, asafoetida, corned beef, tea casks of oil, empty casks, combs, long cloth, turmeric, rice, old clothing, Homoeopathic medicines, buttons, megaphones, leather one parcel spoons, cases of locks, Michelin tubes, overcoats, etc., etc.
Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES NENSOOKHS.
On THURSDAY, the 21st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. Mehta & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. M. A. Brothers and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Marwadi Bhutaji Bhoormal.
10 Packages Nensookhs No. 5700 or other width 33 to 54 inches mixed 18 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.
On THURSDAY, the 21st instant at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Devidas Chatarbhaj and on account and at the risk of Messrs. A. K. Premchand.
3 Bales each 50 pieces Jap Shirtings No. 5100.

AUCTION SALE OF 21 BALES SHEETING CALENDARS OF THE KURLA MILLS.
On THURSDAY the 21st instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. V. P. Sons & Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sha Kantilal, Dullabhdas of Ghadialgully Mulji Jetha Market (the partner of Messrs. Raval & Co. Marble Tiles Merchants).
6 Bales each 50 pcs. sheeting calendars of

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(Contd.)

the Kurla Mills, No. 3825—6lbs.
6 Bales each 50 pcs. sheeting calendars of the Kurla Mills, No. 3025—7 lbs.
6 Bales each 50 pcs. sheeting calendars of the Kurla Mills, No. 2425—8½ lbs.
3 Bales each 50 pcs. sheeting calendars of the Kurla Mills, No. 3825—9½ lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES SHEETING CALENDARS OF THE DINSHA PETIT MILLS AND 1 BUNDLE SHEETING CALENDARS OF THE MANEKJI PETIT MILLS.
On THURSDAY, the 21st instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Sha. Parbhudas Dhanedar and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.
On account and at the risk of Seth Laximdas Varjivandas.
1 Bale 50 pcs. sheeting calendars of the Dinsha Petit Mills, No. 2425—8½ lbs.
1 Bale 50 pcs. sheeting calendars of the Dinsha Petit Mills, No. 3425—9½ lbs.
On account and at the risk of Maltani Hemraj Rebimal.
1 Bundle 50 pcs. Sheeting calendars of the Manekji Petit Mills, No. 2—7 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 PACKAGES DHOTEES.
On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Gurudutting Bhawanshing and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Thucker Gooculdas Dewji.
20 packages Dhotees No. 42 ins. 44 and 48 8 to 10 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES ENGLISH-MADE DHOTEES.
On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Vadilal Purshottam and on account and at the risk of Seth Jugjivan Lladhar.
10 bales each 300 pairs Englishmade Dhotees No. 9 8-10 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 CASES JAP. BRASS TUMBLERS.
On MONDAY, the 25th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned,
20 cases each 250 Jap. Brass Tumblers.

AUCTION SALE OF [illegible] PACKAGES DHOTEES.
On MONDAY, the [illegible] instant, at 4-45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Sha Chaganlal Premchand and on account and at the risk of Thacker Dewji Menji.
12 packages each 200 pairs dhotees smaller width Nizam 8 yards and above it.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.
On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4-45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Narandas Kakabhai & Co. and on account and at the risk of Seth Manubhoy Premanand.
8 bales each 50 piece Japanese Shirtings No. 8181.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES SOONSHI OF THE PEARL MILLS.
On TUESDAY, the 26th instant at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for Sha Tulsidas Mavji and on account and at the risk of Sha Panachand Amarchand.
5 bales each 80 pcs. Soonshi of the Pearl Mills No. 5451 24 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 40 BALES SATEEN CALENDARS OF THE KURLA MILLS.
On SATURDAY, the 30th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Valji Narottam and on account and at the risk of Seth Narandas Morarji.
7 bales each 50 pcs. Sateen calendars of the Kurla Mills 6 lbs.
2 bales each 50 pcs. Sateen calendars of the Kurla Mills 6½ lbs.
2 bales each 50 pcs. Sateen calendars of the Kurla Mills 8 lbs.
6 bales each 50 pcs. Sateen calendars of the Kurla Mills 8½ lbs.
25 bales each 50 pcs. Sateen calendars of the Kurla Mills 9 lbs.
7 Bales each 50 pcs. Sateen calendars of the Kurla Mills 9½ lbs.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st November, 1918.

## ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

*ADVERTISEMENTS.*

*"Wanted", "To Be Let", "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:—*

*Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.*

***Advertisements are not received after 5 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.***

*Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.*

*Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.*

*Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.*

*Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.*

*Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:*

*THE MANAGER,*
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

*SUBSCRIPTION.*

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

**DAILY EDITION.**

| | LOCAL | UP-COUNTRY |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ..... | Rs. 30-0 | Rs. 35-0 |
| Half-yearly ... | ,, 16-0 | ,, 18-0 |
| Quarterly ..... | ,, 8-0 | ,, 9-0 |
| Monthly ..... | ,, 3-0 | ,, 3-8 |
| Single Copy ..... | | TWO Annas. |

**SUNDAY EDITION.**

| | LOCAL | UP-COUNTRY |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ..... | Rs. 5-0 | Rs. 6-0 |
| Single Copy ..... | | TWO Annas. |

## MATRIMONIAL.

A LONELY, well to do Soldier in Mesopotamia wishes to correspond with young European lady. Apply to Box No. 1155 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3162

WANTED—A MATCH for a Hindu Gentleman enjoying a good position. Girl to be well accomplished: Bhatia community preferred. Apply Box No. 1143, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3126

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car, Spare Part. Price List free on application Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.

STORM—No storm can last for ever, and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

THE EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LTD. Grants MARRIAGE, LIFE, LOAN, WITHOUT INTEREST and UNEMPLOYMENT Policies on most favourable terms. All policies mature for benefits after one year. AGENTS required on handsome Commission and Bonus. Apply to The PRESIDENT, 193-95, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY. C

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—2 COPYHOLDERS, must be smart and intelligent and able to read English script fluently. Apply THE SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER of any nationality for a dispensary, good salary. Apply Box No. 1156, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle". 3166

WANTED—A Hindu RECORD-FILING CLERK by a Trades Firm. Salary Rs. 25 per mensem. Apply Box No. 1157, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3170

WANTED—Hardworking UNDERGRADUATES or MATRICS to join immediately. Apply in person HON. SECRETARY, A. V. School, Mandvi Station, Vedchha B. B. Ry. 3184

CLERKS WANTED—Two beginners to commence on filing, indexing and despatching desk. Permanent. East Indians preferred. Apply Box No. 1162, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3182

WANTED—Experienced MATRIC CLERKS TALLY CLERKS for Overseas. Pay Rs. 120. Also AGENTS with Rs. 500 Security. Apply personally to MAYADASS & Co., 85, Fort Street, Bombay. 3176

WANTED by a European firm, a JUNIOR INSURANCE CLERK with some experience of Fire and Marine work. A permanency. State full particulars and salary required. Apply Box No. 1163, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3183

WANTED—A competent DESPATCH and FILING CLERK, one with experience in a Bank preferred. Please state salary and apply with copies of testimonials to THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay. 3131

WANTED—A competent TELEPHONE CLERK having previous experience and knowledge of colloquial English. Please apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay. 3132

WANTED—An experienced EDITOR for an English newspaper in Northern India run on moderate lines. Salary offered is Rs. 300 and upwards according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 1154, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle". 3160

WANTED—A NURSE for looking after babies in a Ruling Princes family in Kathiawar. A vegetarian European or Eurasian nurse will be preferred. Only those who are qualified and experienced need apply. Applications with testimonials and terms should be sent to Box No. 1147, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3133

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—For a Roller Flour Mill, an experienced MILLER. Apply with copies of certificates to Box No. 1150, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3149

WANTED—Third Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, with knowledge of running dynamo for Southern Mahratta Country. Apply stating lowest salary required to Box No. 1141, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3118

## FOR SALE.

PRINTING MATERIALS FOR SALE of C. M. NAYAGAR & Co., No. 140, Lohar Street, near Crawford Market.—The following articles are new and serviceable and will be sold in lot. Three TREADLE MACHINES, Foolscap size complete; one CUTTING MACHINE, 28 ins., Payne and Sons; one STEREO MACHINE with furnace, etc.; 30 CHASES of different sizes; ENGLISH TYPES 153 sorts and display types, etc., and also MARATHI, GUJARATHI, and TAMIL TYPES. 5 Rack Stands; 4 Composing Stands 300 varieties of CUT BLOCKS for post cards, etc.; and one IMPOSING IRON SLAB. The materials are open to inspection from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. any day at the above Company. Intending purchasers are requested to apply on or before the 30th November, 1918, for full particulars to the undermentioned. T. RATNAM. 19/20, Dharamsey Building, Picket Road, Kalbadevi, Bombay. 3163

WE have a large stock of MACHINERY FOR SALE with late Krishna Mills, Ld., Delhi, such as Mules, Hand Reels, Drawing, Slubing, Intermediate and Roving Frames, Rollers and Clearer Carding Engines, Brass Pipes and Cast Iron Pipes as well as all other Machinery fitted with Bellow Room for Cotton purpose together with English Leather Beltings and Pulleys of different sizes and make. Full particulars on application. Apply to Selling Agent:—S. ZAMIR-UL-HAQ, Fatehpuri, Delhi. Telegraphic Address "ZAMIR." 2222

OR SALE—In Bengal coal fields very valuable VIRGIN COAL LAND with railway facilities. The land has been bored and proved to contain several good seams. For all offers from genuine purchasers full particulars will be furnished. Apply Box No. 1153, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3159

FOR SALE—Complete FORTUNA STEAM LAUNDRY with all machines, engine-boiler, motor lorry, etc. Offers are invited for the lot or any separate machine. R. K. KAVARANA or his pleader Mr. K. M. Mowdavala Pequet Road, Telephone No. 2624, Colaba. 3110

FANS—(Hot-Air Ventilating) FOR SALE, working on kerosine. INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO., 48, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 2706

## WANTED.

WANTED—Enterprising CAPITALISTS to purchase excellent recipes for making money. Only genuine inquiries to be addressed to—JIVONJI DAR, Morar, C. I. 3181

BAGDAD—BUSHIRE STAMPS, under British occupation, wanted to purchase cash. Apply Box No. 1159. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle". 3174

WANTED by an energetic young man, proceeding shortly to America, to represent Indian firms, Expert canvassing. Apply sharp to Box No. 1160, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3175

WANTED—An AGENT in Bombay, who can work as a guaranteed broker need apply to Box No 1140, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3117

WANTED—A PARTNER to finance business. American piece-goods and sundries import, can add Japanese and Manchester and other Foreign goods. Apply Box No. 1139. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3116

WANTED—BOARDING and LODGING by an Indian gentleman of respectable family in a respectable English family in Bombay. Apply stating terms with full particulars to Box No. 1137, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3114

WANTED—A PARTNER for Import and Export business on commission, only one who can invest a good amount need apply, the gentleman going to foreign country soon. Box No. 1138, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3115

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A Landlord is willing to build a Cinematograph Theatre for an intending tenant. Write to Bof No. 1132, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3096

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder. Rooms, facing Yacht Club and Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER.

TO BE LET—At Ootacamund "ROSSMOYNE." Commodious and splendid situation. To be let permanently or for the season. Apply to Messrs. DASTUR & Co., Solicitors, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. 3075

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### ARMISTICE CELEBRATION.

TO CELEBRATE the Armistice just concluded, it has been decided to distribute sweets to the children of the primary and secondary schools in Bombay and to provide a dinner and other entertainment to European Sailors and Indian Lascars of the Royal Navy, the Royal Indian Marine and British and Allied Mercantile Marine, and to the troops European and Indian, stationed in and passing through Bombay.

The public are invited to send in subscriptions for the above objects to the Honorary Treasurer, Armistice Celebration Committee.

PHIROZE C. SETHNA.
Canada Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 22nd, 23rd and 27th instant, those days being public holidays (in celebration of the armistice) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 18th November, 1918. 3123

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### FREE HELP
TO
FAMINE-STRICKEN PEOPLE, CATTLE AND BIRDS.

THE BOMBAY KARIANA MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION has opened a FAMINE RELIEF FUND, to help people, cattle and birds in the present famine year. Therefore any village from Cutch, Kathiawar, Guzerat, Mewad and Marwad, that may be in need of such help may apply to the undersigned.

SHAH PARMANAND RATANJEE,
THAKAR TULSIDAS TEJPAL,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.
Famine Relief Fund Committee.
The Bombay Kariana Merchants Association.
Samuel Street, Bombay, 3,
Dated 15th Nov. 1918.

### WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
### NOTICE.

OWING to extensions of totalizators and other improvements on the Mahaluxhmi Race Course being still in progress, the Committee of the Western India Turf Club regret it will be impossible to apply to the Government of Bombay for sanction to hold an Extra Meeting on 7th December, 1918.

E. F. LANCE,
For Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Bombay, 20th November, 1918. 3168

### THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
### NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, 3rd December, 1918, at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, to confirm as Special Resolutions the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 18th November, 1918.

TATA SONS, LIMITED.
Agents.
Bombay, 18th November, 1918. 3143

### THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FINAL DIVIDENDS for the half year ended 30th June, 1918, at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0, per 5 per cent. Preference Share of Rs. 500 each, and on the other shares at the rate of Rs. 210 per share of Rs. 500 each, and at Rs. 105 per share of Rs. 250 each, all free of Income Tax, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, 5th December, 1918, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. & 3-30 p.m. on ordinary week days, and 11-30 a.m. & 1-30 p.m. (Standard Time) on Saturdays, to those shareholders whose names were on the register on the 14th instant.

Dividend warrants will be duly posted to shareholders.

TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th November, 1918. 3142

### MACHINERY FOR SALE.

**BLOW ROOM.**

1 Double beater opener, 1906, by Assales & Co.
2 Schuchers, 1906, by Assales & Co.
2 Inter schuchers, 1906, by Assales & Co.
2 Finisher, 1906, by Assales & Co.

**CARD ROOM.**

36 Cards (flat) 37 inch, 1906, by Assales & Co.
4 Ditto 1909, by H. & W.

**DRAWING.**

4 Drawing frames of 7 deliveries, 1906, by Assales & Co.
1 Drawing frame of 6 deliveries, 1909, by H. & B.

**SLUBBING.**

4 Slubbing frames 84 sp., 1909, Assales & Co.
1 Slubbing frame 84 sp., 1896.
1 Slubbing frame 88 sp. 1909, H. & B.
1 Inter frame 130 sp., 1909, H. & B.
2 Inter frames 130 sp., 1893, H. & B.
1 Inter frame 118 sp., 1900, Twedal & Sinoby.
3 Inter frames 126 sp., 1906, Assales & Co.
1 Inter frame 130 sp., 1900, Twedal & Sinoby.
1 Inter frame, 1893, H. & B.
8 Roving frames 160 sp., 1906, Assales & Co.
4 Roving frames 190 sp., 1907, Assales & Co.
3 Roving frames 180 sp., 1909, Assales & Co.
1 Roving frame 164 sp., 1897, Twedal & Sinoby.
1 Roving frame 164 sp., 1896, H. & B.
2 Roving frames 164 sp., 1892, H. & B.

**SPINNING ROOM.**

36 Ring frames 300 sp. ea., by Assales & Co., 1906.
1 Pair mule 1600 sp. ea., by Haward & Blow, 1909.
2 Pairs mule 1400 sp. ea., by Taylerlang, 1889.
2 Ring frames for doubling yarn 300 sp. ea., by Assales & Co., 1906.

**MECHANIC SHOP.**

1 Cotton cleaning machine.
1 Bonda machine.
3 Bundling presses.
1 Bailing press complete with pump.
100 Reels.
1 Engine 650 I.H.P., by Douglas & Grant, 1914 A.D (ordered out in 1914, before this the mill was working with electric power).
2 Stirling boilers for 200 lbs., 1915.
1 Lancashire boiler 30ft. by 7½ and 180 lbs., Maker Galloway, 1915.
1 Donkey pump vertical.
2 Lathes.
1 Drilling machine.
Gearing complete for the whole plant.
16 Hunidi fire installations complete.
Pumping engine for above.
1 dynamo of 220 volts.
Complete electric installation plant.
A complete Ginning Factory of 40 Gms. complete with gearing, &c., driven by Mani Engine.

Apply to—

Mr. GULAM HOOSEIN ESSAJI.
11, Tamarind Lane,
Motilal Mansions. 2577

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH will be CLOSED at 1 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, all day SATURDAY, the 23rd instant and also on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant. 3167

### READY WASTE FOR SALE.

TENDERS for the sale of ready cotton and yarn waste of the Western India Mill situate at Kalachowki Road, Parel, are invited upto SATURDAY, the 30th instant by the Agents No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, only offers on Company's printed Tender forms which will be had from the above office, and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 will be considered.

(Sd.) THAKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasures and Agents.
3179

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that those who had ceased to be Partners having rejoined from the 10th November, 1918, the undersigned, are now the partners of the Firms of Messrs. C. K. Vohora & Co., Mill and Gin Store Dealers, Ahmedabad and Bombay, and The Electric Stores and Machine Co. (Proprietors, M. Vohora & Co., Bombay).

The two Firms having been amalgamated C. K. Vohora & Co., are now the Proprietors of The Electric Stores and Machine Co., Bombay.

NEMCHAND POPATLAL VOHORA,
CHAMANLAL POPATLAL MEHTA
DHOLIDAS DUNGARSHI SHAH.
3172

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. KAVASHAH DOSSABHOY WADIA. All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at our office in Alice Building, Hornby Road, within 14 days from the date hereof, all claims, if any, which are not so received will be considered null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim,

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly consisting of three separate pieces of land of Pension and Tax Tenure according to the Collector's Bills situate at and fronting the Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, and Doongersey Road, Walkeshwar, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house with stables and outhouses and other erections standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 4,044 square yards or thereabouts and situate within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No. 2716, and 2 D/2718 Old Survey Nos. 21, 21A, A/22, A/24, 22 and 24, New Survey No. 1/7240, 2/7240 and 8/7255 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3231, 3232, 3152, 3158, and 3160. Street No. 6 D S. 10, 14, 22, 23, and 24 and bounded, on or towards the North by Harkness Road, on or towards the South and East by Doongersey Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of the late Caliandas Kirparam and partly by a strip of land belonging to Moolji Haridas used as a common passage by the Vendor and Moolji Haridas and the heirs of the said Calliandas Kirparam.

Dated this 15th day of November, 1918.

KANGA & SAYANI,
3097 Chaser's Solicitors.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GOPALDAS NUNDJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.
VITHALDAS GOPALDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, son of the above-named deceased, residing at Ghatkopar in Thana District ...Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 8th day of November, 1918.
Messrs. MEHTA DALPATRAM AND LALJEE.
3178 Petitioner's Attorneys.

**CULTURED TAILORS**
FOR CUSTOMERS OF
**CULTURED TASTE.**
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

## LEGAL NOTICE.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1524 of 1918.

Bai AWABAI, widow of Nusserwanji Jamshedji Mehta, a legatee, under the Will of Mancherji Bomanji Panthaki and a creditor of the said Mancherji Bomanji Panthaki for herself, and all the creditors of the said Mancherji Bomanji Panthaki, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at New Queen's Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff

vs.

(1) HOMJI DINSHAW PANTHAKI, (2) PESTONJI DINSHAW PANTHAKI and (3) EDALJI DINSHAW PANTHAKI, Administrators de bonis non of the estate of the late Mancherji Bomanji Panthaki, all of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, residing at Gowalia Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Order 1, Rule 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure, Notice is hereby given that the above Suit has, on the 19th day of October, 1918, been instituted in this Hon'ble Court by the abovenamed Plaintiff for herself and all other creditors of the estate of Mancherji Bomanji Panthaki, deceased, against the abovenamed Defendants praying for the following reliefs:—

(a) That the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 10,000 with interest thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from 21st November, 1903.
(b) That the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 9,882-12-8 with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the 10th day of October, 1917.
(c) That the estate of the said Mancherji Bomanji Panthaki may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.
(d) That an account may be taken of the moveable and immoveable property belonging to the estate of the said deceased in the hands of the defendants and the assets distributed among his creditors in accordance with Law.
(e) That in the meantime the defendants, their servants and agents be restrained by an Order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from in anywise intermeddling with the estate of the said deceased.
(f) That a receiver may be appointed to take charge of the said estate.
(g) That for the above purpose all necessary directions may be given, accounts taken and enquiries made.
(h) That the plaintiff's costs of this Suit may be provided for,

and that this Hon'ble Court has fixed the 6th day of January, 1919, for hearing and final disposal of the above Suit.

Dated this 18th day of November, 1918.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
The 18th day of November, 1918.
Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
3154

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the Building Materials of a Ground Floor masonry structure No. 324 B.C.D., situate near the junction of De Lisle Road and Curry Road.

On WEDNESDAY the 27th November, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumbala Hill, Altamount Road Anstey Road, "Anstey" Lodge, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by McAnzie, Maple and Roberts, rich glass crockery and plateware, sliding, boards, dumbwaiters and dinner wagons, rich carpets, electric table fans, parian terracotta and bronze table ornaments, large and small China and Japanese vases, terracotta figures, drawing room sofas and chairs, Singapore cane furniture, bentwood chairs and teapoys, carved screens with hand painted glass panels, beaded door chicks, wall mirrors, rich cabinets, glass door book cases, silver cabinets, hat stands, Saranpore screens, one sweet tone ebonized cottage piano by "Kneke" single and double bedstead, mirror single and double almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, soil linen baskets book cases, writing tables, teapoys silk door purdah with fringe, ice box, meatsafe, rich fowls with fowl house, canaries and birds with cage rich garden pots and tubs, etc., etc., the property of A. C. Eyres, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 21st November, 1918.

### CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

VARIOUS SIZES OF BAMBOOS, MALABAR TIMBER BALLIES, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Controller of Munitions, Timber Supplies, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell various sizes of Bamboos, Malabar Timbers, etc. (in small lots) at the following place and date:—

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) in defence yard, Mazagon.

Timbers, scraps, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and delivery must be taken within 14 days from date of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st November, 1918.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 PACKAGES SUSI OF CRESCENT MILLS.

On MONDAY, the 25th November, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at Mulji Jetha Market, Station Gulli, at the shop of Sheth Lalji Harjiwan, by his order and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser, Sheth B. Mansing of Govind Galli:—

18 packages Susi No. 1436, Crescent Mills, each of about 80 pieces, each piece about 40 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 PACKAGES DHOTEES OF NEW SHORROCK MILL.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Mafatlal Gagalbhai and Co., at his shop opposite to Sunderchawk, Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Sheth Mathuradas Vishram Mulji Jetha Marketwala:—

8 packages Dhotees of New Shorrock Mill No. KKK/54, yards 8—9; each containing 150 pieces.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES SUSHI OF FAZALBHOY MILL.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Rameswardas Gordhandas at his shop at Middle Gully, Laxmidas Khimji Market and on account and at the risk of Mulji Jetha Market Gorajgaliwala Tulsidas Narsidas:—

8 bales Susi No. 524 Fazalbhai Mill of 100 pieces each.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES BLEACHED CHECK.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Shah Gulabchand Amritlal at his shop at Gowindgali, Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Marwadi Hiralal Baldeodas:—

8 bales of bleached check, Kasturchand Mill, i.e.

3 bales No. 385, of 60 pieces each.
5 bales No. 399, of 60 pieces each.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 71 BALES GIN AND 50 BALES JAPANESE LONGCLOTH.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Chawk, Laxmidas Khimji Market by order of Sheth Harnandrai Baijnath and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers undermentioned:—

On account and at the risk of Thakkar Trikumdas Lalji.

20 bales Gin of Currimbhoy and Pearl Mill i.e.

3 bales No. 12924.
8 bales No. 11917
3 bales No. 1902.
6 bales No. 1928.

On account and at the risk of Sheth Mathuradas Manji Valji:—

51 bales Gin of Currimbhoy and Pearl Mills and 50 bales Japanese longcloth as under:—

10 bales No. 5916
2 bales No. 1914.
3 bales No. 1529
11 bales No. 1931.
9 bales No. 2924.
4 bales No. 12924.
7 bales No. 11952.
5 bales No. 1952½.

50 bales longcloth Japanese, Popat Chhap.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st Nov. 1918.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**NEW ALEXANDRA**
Near Crawford Market.
TO NIGHT!
THE THRILLING UNIVERSAL SERIAL
**THE RED ACE**
featuring
MARIE WALCAMP
FIRST EIGHT PARTS.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY
*PLEASE NOTE CHANGE OF TIME:*
1st Show at 7-15; 2nd Show at 9; 3rd Show at 10-45 (S. T.).

**German Spy Plots Exposed!**
The Great Serial sensible of the Great War, and how America was forced to enter it.
**"A Daughter of Uncle Sam!"**
(12 Parts—15,000 feet)
with Jane Vunce, the daintiest Heroine of the Red-Blooded Serial, and William Sorelle, the most martial type of popular favourite.
The First Week—5000 feet—4 parts—at the
**CINEMA PRECIOUS**
GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.
The Universal Screen Magazine and two Comedies in the Programme.
Three Shows Daily: 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M

The Adventures of STINGAREE

THE GENTLEMAN BUSH-RANGER

THREE DASHING ADVENTURES THIS WEEK

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

A SPLENDID NEW PICTURE BILL.

To-Day at 6-30 & 10 p. m.

The famous American Star:

Harold Lockwood

again in

"UNDER HANDICAP."

An eight-reel Metro Wonderplay of love and determination, showing how a young man works hard and frustrates the hideous tricks of the rivals of his master at the risk of ruining his own father for the sake of honour and love.

Also

LATEST PATHE GAZETTE.

Popular Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5,

NOTICE NOTICE

POSTPONEMENT

OF OPENING DATE

Owing to the National Festivities on Saturday. The First performance will take place ON

Monday Next

OF THE

HUMPHREY BISHOP

COMEDY AND OPERATIC CO.

Presenting a Series of

UNIQUE VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMMES

DIRECT FROM THEIR PHENOMENAL SUCCESS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PLANS NOW OPEN AT ROSE & Co.,

PRICES—Night:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5, Stalls Rs. 4, D. Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards Matinee:—O Stalls Rs. 3, Stalls Rs. 2 D. Circle Re. 1-8, Balcony Re 1, Gallery As. 8 and Boxes from Rs 12 and upwards.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

presents

THE ALL-BRITISH GOLDROOSTER PLAY

"A Man—The Army Made"

Viewed by

Their Majesties The KING & QUEEN,

on a recent visit to Aldershot.

A Story of Life in the British Army

Suggested by CAPT. CECIL A. SHAW, D.S.O.

FEATURING

THE FAVOURITE ENGLISH CINEMA STAR

QUEENIE THOMAS

PATHE GAZETTE

ROCKY MOUNTAIN PARK

(TRAVEL.)

THE TIP (Comic—by Luke.)

TIME: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily. Matinee Every Saturday and Sunday 5 p.m. Extra Show Every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES

"Always a Good Show"

BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZVOUS

THE MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, Girgaum

presents To-night and during the Week

THE FIRST INSTALMENT

(parts 1 to 8)

OF THE GREATEST UNIVERSAL SERIAL

THE RED ACE

featuring

MARIE WALCAMP of "LIBERTY" fame.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

DR. NAVARATNA'S PACCA KALAP

INDIAN HAIR DYE.

An elegant and lasting Black Dye for hair; very much superior to any imported article. Hair turns black and perfectly smooth, only within three minutes of its application. It has no rival in the field and is quite easy for use. It has agreeable smell, fast colour and is very cheap in price.

Per case containing brushes and cups, Rs. 1-4. Postage extra.

NAVARATNA & SON, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 P.M.

GALA NIGHT

of a

VICTORY PROGRAMME

War Cartoons

PARIS FASHIONS

A sensational American Drama

ANTO BANDITS OF NEW YORK

THREE SULTANS

A LION LET LOOSE

and a KEYSTONE COMEDY

GASSIE THE GOLFOR.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees:—The Excelsior Theatres Co. Ltd.

9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30

Maurice E. Bandman presents the

Bandman Opera Co.

in Series of popular London Musical Successes

To-night, Thursday, and To-morrow Friday

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA

The latest London Musical Success

"YES UNCLE"

"YES UNCLE"

"YES UNCLE"

BOOK BY AUSTON HURGAN

Music by Nat D. Ayer.

Now crowding the SHAFTESBURY THEATRE, LONDON.

Saturday 23rd November at 5-30

SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE

of the popular Revue Musical Comedy

"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"

NOTE:—There will be no 9-30 performance on Saturday owing to the Armistice Celebrations on the Oval to the Army, Navy and Mercantile Marine.

Sunday 24th at 5-30

REDUCED PRICE MATINEE

"CHU CHIN CHOW"

PRICES AS USUAL.

Plan at ROSE & Co. till 6 p. m.

Booking at Theatre from 7 p. m.

Seats booked by Telephone (288) must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

To-day at 6-30 p. m.

"MAX AND THE HANDBAG"

Mlle. NAPIERKOWSKA in

"CHIFFONNETTE"

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner's Depot in India.

Established Over Half a Century Ago. Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay. 'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union.

16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman*,

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different descriptions such at (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

A FAIR OPPORTUNITY

TO ALL CONCERNED IN SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

We have Engines, Boilers, Gas Plants, Lathes, Drills, Pumps, Gins, etc., etc., in our stock for ready disposal.

*Send for the complete list NOW.*

ENGINEER & CO.

BOMBAY No. 3.


# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### COTTON.

### MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Nov. 16th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver Spot | 46 3/4 |
| Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet. | |
| Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 9th April 1917 | |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. | 3 1/2 |
| " Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. | 3 1/2 |
| " FineTrade Bills 3 months | 4 1/4 |
| " " " 6 " | 4 5/8 |
| Interest day to day loans | 2 |
| " 7 day day market loans | 3 1/2 |
| Consols 2½ % | 55½ |
| Rumee Paper 5½ % Nominal | 64 |
| Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan | 71½ |
| Government Securities 3½ % | 61½ |
| Rx. On London at Paris Francs | 25.97½ |

### WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 16th:

| | |
|---|---|
| 5½ % 1925—1928 | £87½ |
| 4½ % 1925—1945 | £99½ |
| 5 % | £94 |

### MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 16th:

METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | £133 |
| Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal | £122½ |
| Hard Spelter | Nominal. |

JAVA SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Raw Java, No. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Nominal. | 19/6 |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov-Dec. Nominal. | 21/6 |

RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Sellers | 2/10 |
| Plantation First Later Crepe Dec. Value | 2/5½ |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 20.

Contrary to expectation the Marwadi bazaar opened easier to-day at Rs. 624 for Fully Good Broach April-May, and declined to Rs. 610. Later on the rate improved to Rs. 619, but dropped to Rs. 614. Numerous rumours were current in the bazaar as to fluctuations in the New York market. At 3 p.m. the price was Rs. 616/17, and about 4 p.m. the rate had declined to Rs. 611. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 609, and after further fluctuations closed as under.

The enquiry for ready cotton runs on New Crop Oomras, Khandeish and Bengals. Old Crop cotton is neglected.

### QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fully good Broach | April-May | Rs. | 609 |
| Fully good Bengal | Dec.-Jan. | " | 492 |
| Fine Oomras | Dec.-Jan. | " | 537 |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 19th Nov 1918.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 9,3 4 bales. |
| Wheat | 9,945 Cwts. |
| Linseed | 42,758 " |
| Rape, &c., | 5,105 " |
| Gingellyseeds | 8,630 " |
| Poppyseed | Nil |
| Groundnuts | 8,884 " |
| Castorseed | 3,165 " |
| Rice | 213,449 " |
| Myrabollams | 1,348 " |
| Cottonsee | 4,576 " |
| Mowraseed | 845 " |
| Gram | 1,175 " |
| Jowar | 1,101 " |
| Maize | Nil |
| Barley | Nil |

### MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Nov. 20.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 28.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 15/16.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/6 1332.
D. D. on France Rs. 194.
Credit 3 Msd/a Rs. 202.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 155.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 146.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 223-8.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 349.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 247.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 93.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 83.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Paper 79.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long date due 1926 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 85.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 83.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 92½.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market was steady and a fair amount of business was done in Cotton Mill shares as well as in Tata Iron and Steel shares.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 1,960, Swan 592-8, Simplex 680, Shapurji 12,312, Pearl 500, New Greats 295, Madhowji 1,960, Luxmi Cotton 1,720, Kohinoor 1,232-8, Kasturchand 1,125, Ind. Malwa 285, Ind. Bleeching 150, Finlay 460, Fazulbhoy 660, Currimbhoy 305, Crescent 205, Colaba 1,560, Century 362-8, Nagpur 2,375, By. Cotton 590, By. United 830, By. Dyeing 1,260, Katni Ordy. 250, Katni Defd. 1,317-8, Tata Ordy. 230, Tata New Ordy. 96 Pr. Tata Old Defd. 1,040, Tata New Defd. 475 Pr. Alcocks 715, By. Burma 780, By. Steam 317-8, By. Tramway 440, Tata Hydro. 1,133.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 1,965, Swan 572-8, Simplex 680, Shapurji 123-4, Pearl 500, New Greats 295, Madhowji 1,955, Kohinoor 1,240, Kasturchand 1,125, Ind. Malwa 285, Ind. Bleeching 150, Finlay 1,160, Fazulbhoy 660, Currimbhai 307-8, Crescent 145, Colaba 1,560, Century 362-8, Nagpur 2,385, By. United 830, Katni Ordy. 250, Katni Defd. 1,317-8, Alcocks 715, By. 780, Tata Ord. 227-8, Tata New Ordy. 90 Pr. Tata Old Defd. 1,035, Tata New Defd. 480, Pr. Tata Hydro. 1,150.

### CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

A moderate business took place in coal shares without any striking features of special interest. Prices for the most part were unchanged and ruled steady. Jute shares were in better demand, the prices hardened during the day although a large business did not take place. In miscellaneous and industrial sections there was a large trade with prices well maintained with favourite stocks in request. The following were the closing quotations.

Coal:—Carnboni 18-4, Bansjorah 29-8, Borrea 43, Burrakur 51-12, Bengal 935, Central Dharmabund 22-8, Central Collieries 13-4, Deoghur 19-12, Empire 13-12, Equitable 49-8, Ghusick 24-8, Jasnadih 16-4, Kasta 7-8, p. Koardih 14-8, Raneegunge 60-8, Sarsole 13-8, South Govindpur 13-2, Sudamdih 4-12, Teetulmuri 21-12.

Jute:—Belvedere 500, Budge Budge (ord) 611, Barnagore (ord) 117, Delta (ord) 620, Hooghly (ord) 80, Howrah (ord) 42, Kamarhatty (ord) 553, Kanknarrah (ord) 541, Northbrook (ord) 49-8, Reliance (ord) 34-4, Reliance (pref) 115.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saws 27, Bengal Lead 15-4, Burn and Co. (pref) 113-8, Buxa Timber 19-4, Britannia Biscuits 16-8, Behar Oil 32-8, Chemical Industries 22-2, Indian Galvanizing 26-8, Crawford and Co. 18-4, India General (ord) 167-8, Kumardhubi Engineering 60, Nagpur Clay 8-4, Premier Oil 17-8, Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 26-4.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 79-8 to Rs. 79-10 and small lots were done at Rs. 80 to Rs. 80-4.

### RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS

**Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.**

**(Incorporated in England).**

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 16th Nov. 1918.

| | Total for the week. | Total to date. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Approximate Earnings for week ending 16th Nov. 1918. | | |
| G.I.P. Rly | 18,65,800 | 1,22,78,600 |
| A.D.C. Rly | 60 500 | 4,25 200 |
| B.K. Rly | 4,000 | 26,700 |
| C.B. Rly | 5,000 | 35,900 |
| Total | 20,35,300 | 1,22,66,400 |
| Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 16th Nov. 1917 | | |
| G.I.P. Rly | 20,01,955 | 1,29 67,030 |
| A.D.C. Rly | 57 101 | 3,17018 |
| B.K. Rly | 2,027 | 19 682 |
| C.B. Rly | 4,724 | 31,562 |
| Total | 20,65,807 | 1,33,35,300 |
| Inc. or Dec. G.I.P. Rly | —26 155 | —5 28,430 |
| Inc. or Dec. A.D.C. Rly | +3,399 | +48 180 |
| Inc. or Dec. B.K. Rly | +1 673 | +7 018 |
| Inc. or Dec. C.B. Rly | +276 | +4,332 |

**Central Provinces Railways.**

| | Total for the week. | Total to date. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs | Rs. |
| Approximate Earnings for week ending 16th Nov. 1918 | 16,300 | 80,800 |
| Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 16th Nov. 1917 | 13,596 | 83,578 |
| Increase or Decrease | +3,204 | —2,778 |

**Sheod Baromati Railway.**

| | Total for the week. | Total to date. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Approximate Earnings for week ending 16th Nov. 1918 | 1,900 | 10,500 |
| Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 16th Nov. 1917 | 1,467 | 8,408 |
| Increase or Decrease | +433 | +2,092 |

**Pachora Jamner Railway.**

**(Pachora Sheadurai Section.)**

| | Total for the week. | Total to date. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Approximate Earnings for week ending 16th Nov. 1918 | 1,100 | 7,300 |
| Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 16th Nov. 1917 | .. | .. |
| Increase or Decrease. | .. | .. |

### BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Nov. 20th.

| | | Total up-to-date. |
|---|---|---|
| War Bonds | Rs. 10,850-0 | Rs. 14,20,400-0 |
| Cash Certificates | " 666-8 | " 6,38,708-8 |
| Total | 11,516-8 | 20,59,108-8 |

### TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

**GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.**

Bombay, 19th Nov. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr. | 29.834 Inch |
| Temperature of Air | 81.6 Deg. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 68.8 " |
| Dew Point | 62.0 " |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0.523 " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10) | 0.6 " |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 91.8 " |
| Minimum do. | 74.1 " |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | ENE,NW,NW |
| Movement of Wind do. do. | 196 Miles. |

### STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 50 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 20th November, 1918, was 30.070 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .015 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 50 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all anoroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anoroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading since.


INFLUENZA

THE WORLD-WIDE EPIDEMIC

SCOTT'S TRENCH FEVER CURE

Has been proved both a cure and a preventive

Re. 1 per bottle.

Dr. FERRIS'

SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA

The best remedy extant for Malaria, and Intermittent Fever, Ague, Enlarged Spleen and Liver, Anaemia, Loss of Apetite and Debility.

Re. 1 and 1-8 per bottle.

R. SCOTT THOMSON & CO., LTD., Chemists to H.M. The King-Emperor.

CALCUTTA.


# THE WEATHER

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Wednesday, the 20th November 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature do not differ much from the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in the eastern districts. Day temperature is slightly higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal and day temperature is slight excess in Rajputana and lower Sind. Night temperature is above the average at Ajmer and Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity remains below normal in Kathiawar and south Gujarat. Day temperature is above the average at several stations; night temperature is also in excess at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature continues in slight excess in Berar.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in slight or moderate defect. Day temperature is slightly above normal in the north Konkan, but is below it at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded in the Bombay Deccan, but are moderately or heavily clouded in Hyderabad. Humidity is below normal throughout. Day temperature is in excess at Nizamabad, night temperature is above the average in east Hyderabad and locally in the south Bombay Deccan, but is in defect at Poona.

General Remarks.—The storm in the Bay of Bengal appears to have continued to travel in some northernly direction and its effects on the Madras coast has been confined to a fall of 0.58in. of rainfall at Madras. Cloud has however increased in the Madras Deccan and south Hyderabad and night temperature is in moderate to considerable excess there. The air is very dry in the northern half of the Peninsula. Fine clear weather prevails in north-west India and the United Provinces. Conditions are becoming unsettled in the Persian Gulf.

Some extension of rainfall appears probable into the Madras Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of November, 1918

| STATIONS. | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity. 8 A.M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date. | Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. ( Nov.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Jask " | 81.6 | 69.2 | 89 | .. | 0 | —0.06 |
| Do. ( Nov.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Muskat " | 82.3 | 74.3 | 75 | .. | 0 | —0.19 |
| Do (19th Nov.) | 80.4 | 76.2 | 79 | .. | 0 | —0.19 |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 87.0 | 55.8 | 51 | .. | 0 | 0 |
| Mooltan | 89.4 | 62.1 | 55 | .. | 0.11 | —0.05 |
| Lahore | 82.8 | 46.3 | 66 | .. | 0.10 | +0.05 |
| Hissar | 86.6 | 50.2 | 58 | .. | 0 | 0 |
| Ambala | 84.0 | 49.3 | 65 | .. | 1.06 | +0.77 |
| Delhi | 84.5 | 47.9 | 41 | .. | 0 | —0.09 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra | 87.0 | 58.1 | 41 | .. | 0 | —0.08 |
| Muirpuri | 87.6 | 56.6 | 51 | .. | 0 | —0.14 |
| Jhansi | 88.6 | 59.8 | 48 | .. | 0 | —0.10 |
| Cawnpore | 87.6 | 55.7 | 65 | .. | 0 | —0.35 |
| Allahabad | 86.5 | 53.6 | 65 | .. | 0 | —0.27 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 88.5 | 54.2 | 62 | .. | 0 | —0.01 |
| Karachi | 88.5 | 65.8 | 50 | .. | 0 | —0.05 |
| Ajmer | 87.8 | 57.6 | 42 | .. | 0 | —0.08 |
| Jaipore | 89.5 | 54.2 | 44 | .. | 0 | —0.06 |
| Kotah | 90.4 | 62.1 | 37 | .. | 0 | —0.08 |
| Mount Abu | 75.5 | 60.4 | 38 | .. | 0 | —0.09 |
| GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA | | | | | | |
| West— | 92.4 | 61.3 | 50 | .. | 0 | —0.07 |
| Bhuj | 92.8 | 70.7 | 54 | .. | 0 | 0 |
| Dwarka | 90.0 | 70.0 | 59 | .. | 0 | —0.13 |
| Veraval | 93.2 | 69.6 | 29 | .. | 0 | —0.17 |
| Rajkot | 92 | 64.0 | 45 | .. | 0 | —0.11 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 89.5 | 66.2 | 49 | .. | 0 | —0.15 |
| Surat | 94.1 | 64.1 | 59 | .. | 0 | —0.07 |
| Ahmedabad | 95.6 | 61.2 | 32 | .. | 0 | —0.07 |
| Deesa | 87.1 | 57.8 | 39 | .. | 0 | —0.06 |
| Neemuch | 87.5 | 54.1 | 58 | .. | 0 | —0.25 |
| Indore | | | | | | |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | 83.3 | 51.3 | 63 | .. | 0 | —0.57 |
| Jubbulpore | 84.0 | 60.2 | 57 | .. | 0 | —0.31 |
| Sangor | 89.4 | 53.4 | 51 | .. | 0 | —1.39 |
| Hoshangabad | 91.4 | 53.5 | 39 | .. | 0 | —0.35 |
| Khandawa | 89.5 | 53.8 | 25 | .. | 0 | —0.40 |
| Akola | 87.0 | 50.2 | 44 | .. | 0 | —0.67 |
| Amraoti | 87.7 | 55.6 | 45 | .. | 0.06 | —0.50 |
| Nagpur | 86.1 | 59.6 | 51 | .. | 0 | —0.29 |
| Chanda | | | | | | |
| Raipur | | | | | | |
| KONKAN— | 91.8 | 74.0 | 49 | .. | 0.09 | —0.33 |
| Bombay | 93.7 | 70.1 | 22 | .. | 2.98 | +2.41 |
| Ratnagiri | 91.7 | .. | 72 | .. | 1.26 | +0.25 |
| Marmugao | 89.5 | 67.2 | 66 | .. | 2.42 | +0.79 |
| Karwar | | | | | | |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | 89.4 | 53.8 | 32 | .. | 0 | —0.47 |
| Malegaon | 87.1 | 56.0 | 35 | .. | 0 | —0.54 |
| Ahmednagar | 89.8 | 54.1 | 31 | .. | 0.62 | —0.14 |
| Poona | 89.8 | 5.8 | 22 | .. | 0.47 | —0.29 |
| Sholapur | 89.2 | 54.4 | 29 | .. | 0.14 | —0.87 |
| Bijapur | 84.9 | 64.1 | 39 | .. | 3.96 | +1.59 |
| Belgaum | 85.9 | 59.6 | 32 | .. | 0.17 | —0.36 |
| Aurangabad | 89.2 | 63.4 | 33 | .. | 0 | —0.49 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 84.9 | 72.3 | 54 | .. | 0.70 | —0.08 |
| Hyderabad | | | | | | |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON | 89.5 | 73.6 | 76 | .. | 5.13 | +2.58 |
| Mangalore | 88.6 | 74.7 | 85 | .. | 8.62 | +4.71 |
| Calicut | 90.0 | 77.5 | 85 | .. | 4.47 | +0.78 |
| Cochin | 85.8 | 76.5 | 93 | 0.31 | 3.64 | —6.74 |
| Colombo | | | | | | |
| MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | 83.1 | 75.1 | 82 | .. | 14.80 | +10.36 |
| Masulipatam | 89.2 | 72.6 | 53 | .. | 1.52 | +0.04 |
| Bellary | 89.0 | 72.2 | 84 | .. | 4.23 | +1.90 |
| Cuddapah | 83.9 | 74.4 | 90 | 0.58 | 38.82 | +29.89 |
| Madras | 82.4 | 65.6 | 72 | .. | 0.83 | —1.42 |
| Bangalore | 87.1 | 71.5 | 80 | .. | 4.89 | +4.54 |
| Coimbatore | 89.0 | 74.5 | 84 | .. | 6.57 | +3.13 |
| Trichinopoly | 86.7 | 75.5 | 90 | .. | 32.18 | +23.58 |
| Negapatam | | | | | | |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

| Day of Week | Day of Month | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. | m | Depth on Still. ft. | in. | Day of Month | LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. | m | Depth on Still. ft. | in. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nov | | | | | Nov | | | | |
| Wed. | 20 | m | 0 | 14 | 30 | 7 | 20 | m | 6 | 18 | 18 | 1 |
| | | | 0 | 7a | 27 | 7 | | | 6 | 5a | 14 | 2 |
| Thur. | 21 | m | 0 | 59 | 30 | 3 | 21 | m | 7 | 7 | 18 | 3 |
| | | | 0 | 53a | 27 | 0 | | | 6 | 48a | 15 | 1 |
| Fri | 22 | m | 1 | 45 | 29 | 6 | 22 | m | 7 | 58 | 18 | 7 |
| | | | 1 | 41a | 26 | 2 | | | 7 | 33a | 16 | 4 |
| Sat. | 23 | m | 2 | 32 | 28 | 7 | 23 | m | 8 | 55 | 19 | 0 |
| | | | 2 | 34a | 25 | 4 | | | 8 | 20a | 17 | 10 |
| Sun. | 24 | m | 3 | 20 | 27 | 6 | 24 | m | 10 | 0 | 19 | 4 |
| | | | 3 | 30a | 24 | 6 | | | 9 | 12a | 19 | 2 |
| Mon. | 25 | m | 4 | 9 | 26 | 6 | 25 | m | 11 | 11 | 19 | 5 |
| | | | 4 | 47a | 24 | 0 | | | 10 | 15a | 20 | 5 |
| Tues | 26 | m | 5 | 1 | 25 | 9 | 26 | m | 0 | 13a | 19 | 2 |
| | | | 5 | 5a | 23 | 11 | | | 11 | 41a | 21 | 2 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 20 (Wednesday) | Sunrise | 6h 49m. | Sunset | 6h. | 0m |
| " 21 (Thursday) | " | 6h 49m. | " | 6h. | 0m |
| " 22 (Friday) | " | 6h 50m. | " | 6h. | 0m |
| " 23 (Saturday) | " | 6h 50m. | " | 6h. | 0m |
| " 24 (Sunday) | " | 6h 51m. | " | 6h. | 0m |
| " 25 (Monday) | " | 6h 52m | " | 6h. | 0m |
| " 26 (Tuesday) | " | 6h 52m. | " | 6h. | 0m |

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 19th Nov. 4d 22h 51.6m. a.m.; First quarter: 11d. 16h 16.2m p.m.; Full Moon 18d. 11h 9.0m. pm Last quarter, 25.d. 9h 55.3m. p.m.

# HIGH COURT

## FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIIONS.

The fifth criminal sessions of the current year commenced its sittings on Wednesday morning at 10-30 a.m., Mr. Justice Hayward presiding. There are eight cases committed to the present sessions for trial. After the charges were read to the various accused and explained to them, their pleas were taken. In three cases the accused pleaded guilty.

### THEFT BY AN OLD OFFENDER.

The first case in which the accused pleaded guilty was that of housebreaking and theft in a building. The accused is a Mahomedan named Abdul Hussein Kadarbhoy alias Mahomed Ali Shalooji alias Ebrahim Abdul Bhori and was committed to the sessions by Mr. G. R. Khairaz on 31st October, 1918. He being an old offender was sentenced by his Lordship to five years' rigorous imprisonment. It was also ordered that he should report his whereabouts to the Police for a period of two years after being released from jail.

### YOUNG BROTHER'S LAPSE.

#### PLEADS GUILTY TO CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

THE KING-EMPEROR v. MANILAL GURDHANDAS.

In this case also the accused a young Bania pleaded guilty. He was charged with the offences of criminal breach of trust and forgery and committed to the sessions by G. R. Khairaz, Esq., on 31st October, 1918.

Briefly the facts for the prosecution were that the accused was a hundi broker. He also owned the Globe Cinema. One Alibhoy Gulamhusein, a Borah, wanted a loan of Rs. 4,000 in order to celebrate his daughter's marriage. He raised that amount but the marriage of his daughter having to be postponed, he thought of investing the money and approached the accused. The accused received the money from him and passed a receipt in the name of two other Borahs, thus making the complainant believe that the two Borahs had received his money. As a matter of fact, the accused himself misappropriated the money and passed a forged receipt in the name of the Borahs. He utilised that money for the purposes of the Globe Cinema. Sometime after the complainant asked him the return of the money as he wanted it, when the accused asked him to give the receipts to him. The accused gave the receipts. On the same day the complainant went to the place of the accused, but he was not to be found. Then he went to one of the Borahs who was alleged to have signed the receipt. He told the complainant that he had neither received the money nor signed the receipt. The complainant then informed the police and the accused was arrested.

There were other charges against the accused of cheating, and forgery for the purpose of cheating a Borah named Abdul Husein Rikabhoy.

In the first case Mr. J. B. Patel appeared for the prosecution.

In the second case, Mr. R. J. Modi appeared for the prosecution. In both these cases Mr. R. D. N. Wadia defended the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty on all the charges. Mr. Wadia for the accused submitted to his Lordship that the accused was a young man of 19 or 20. He was extremely penitent for the offence. He was misled by bad company and induced to do this by people older than himself. He belonged to a good family and it was his misfortune that he lost his father while young. There was therefore no one to guide him. He was the sole support of his old mother and young wife. He knew the gravity of the offence and should be given an opportunity to amend his ways in future. This would be a lesson to him. Counsel asked for a light sentence. With regard to the moneys, the complainants would get them. There was a cinema worth Rs. 200,000 in the hands of Mr. Sethna the Receiver, for the benefit of the general body of creditors.

#### THE SENTENCES.

In the first case, his Lordship sentenced the accused to six month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 4,000; in default of payment of fine, six months' further rigorous imprisonment. Fine if recovered to be paid to the complainant.

In the second case, his Lordship sentenced the accused to six months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 8,000 in default of payment of fine further rigorous imprisonment for six months. Fine if recovered to be paid to the complainant.

### THEFT BY A POSTAL EMPLOYEE.

Emperor v. Shiva Rama.

The accused was charged with the theft of a postal article, viz., a parcel addressed to Mr. Eate and contained in a bag of parcels which had arrived from Karachi and was lying at the General Post Office.

Mr. J. A. Balfine appeared for the prosecution. The accused was not defended.

The facts alleged by the prosecution were that the accused was a workman in the Postal Printing Press attached to the General Post Office, Bombay. On the night of the 6th of November, the accused was caught by a night watchman while tampering with a parcel bag which arrived from Karachi for being transmitted to London. The bag contained sixteen parcels. The night watchman reported to the head clerk, who made inquiries and found the bag short of one parcel which was addressed to Mrs. Eate. The head clerk reported the matter to the Post Master who reported the matter to the police and the accused was arrested.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, but recommended the accused to mercy. His Lordship sentenced the accused to six month's rigorous imprisonment.

## CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 21ST OF NOVEMBER, 1918.

### BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

293-18—Sham M & H Hasans A Hydersa v Nagama widow.

FOR EX-PARTE DECREE (IN COURT.)

1188-18—Bhai R & G, Abdul Karim Haji Abdool Sakur Jamia v Vali Mahomed Haji Aili Mahomed and ors, Edg. G W & Co, Mr K & Co, Hiralal & Co, Mota J & M, against Defts other than 12 & 13.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COURT REPORT.

754-13—Ard H D & Co, Vaghji Vallabhdas & Co v Passu Poonja, Captain & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

1286-16—Craigie B and C, Sidick Joosab v Jamnadas Chaturbhuj and anr, Motichand and D, Purnanand and Co, Part heard 11-11-18.

SHORT CAUSE.

707-18—M V Gokhale, Chintamon Parashram Prabhu Desai and anr v Sharadabai widow, Part Heard, 12-11.18.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

877-18—Payne and Co., Baklitavarmal Khimo Chandij v. Harridas Rowji Crawford B & Co.

113-18—Edg. G. M. N. & Co., Messrs. Vrajlal Balabhai a firm v Messrs. Madhauji Thakurji and a firm Payne & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

827-17—Little and Co, Wolf and Sons (in liquidation) v Messrs Dadiba Khimji and Co a firm, Craigie B and C. Not to be called on till 19-11-18.

717-17—Captain and V. Fazulbhai Peermahomed v The Planet Mills Ltd, Edg. G W and Co.

78-17—Wadia G and Co, Rustom Hormasji v Khursedji Nusserwanji Wadia and ors, M B Chothia.

510-16—Manilal and K, Balaji Bapuji a firm v R D Sethna, Ard H D and Co.

1101-18—Khambatta and Co, Amerchand Hazarimal and Co a firm v Nazar Abdulla Meharally Dharamsi, Smeth B and Co.

1305-17—Payne and Co, Khan Bahadur Haji Abdul Rehman Haji Mahomed Kadmani and ors v Shankersing Nowrangsing, Sham M and H.

1318-17—Sham M, and H, Shankersing Nowrangsing v Bai Rehmatbai widow & ors, Payne and Co.

1337-14—Khambatta and Co, Purshotam Krishna Vete v Pandurang Yeshwant Vete and ors, Khambatta and Co.

968-17—N C Dalal, Viraji Keraji a firm v Purshotam Madan a firm, Soonderdas and Co.

867-17—Craigie B and C, Revashanker Valabhji v Mathuradas Murarji a firm, Malvi M B and Co.

### BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OF ORDER (IN CHAMBERS).

1166-18—Sabnis and G. Ramchandra, Ravji Nabar v Dinsha Framji Mirza M & M. Captain & C.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL (IN COURT.)

LONG CAUSE

1123-17—Dubash and Co, Kaikhusroo Bomonji Shroff v Narotam Vanmali, Sham M and H.

ADJOURNED PETITION.

n. Rev. Ind. Trust Act II of 1882 Captain and Co., In Re Deed of Declaration of Trust dated 2nd May, 1910 v. Haji Essamil Haji Ahmed and ors. Petition

1640-18—Mulji & Tha Nandlal Brijvallabhdas v Manilal Gordhandas a firm Mulla M for Judgment O. XII. Rle C. P. C.

276-16—Patell and Eze, Hooseinbhai widow v Abdul Hoosein Ahmedally, Sabnis & G.

1095-17—Amin and Desai, Shaik Ahmed Shaik Husein and anr v Abdulla Abdul Rehman and ors, Vachha and Co.

977-17—M B Chothia, Dadibai Hormusji Billimoria v The Hon Mr Phiroze Khursedji Sethna and anr, Payne and Co, Merwanji K and Co, 12-11-18.

1112-17—Mulla and Mulla, Vassunji Keshowji v Abdulla Allaralchia and Co a firm, Payne and Co. 7-11-18.

842-17—Khambatta & Co., Cooverbai Widow v. Dhanbai Widow and ors. Nanu H. & Co.

417-17—Shamrao M & H. Ghellabhai Monji and anr. v. Sha Hirji Deosey and ors. Khambatta & Co.

## ADULTERATION OF MILK.

### SEVERAL VENDORS FINED.

At the Dadar Police Court before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Additional Presidency Magistrate, several milk vendors were charged for selling milk adulterated with water of varying percentages, the highest being 58 per cent. All of the accused pleaded guilty. One was fined Rs. 75, or in default three months' rigorous imprisonment. Two were fined Rs. 50 each, or in default, two months' rigorous imprisonment. The fourth was fined Rs. 35 or, in default 7 weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The fifth was fined Re. 1 for keeping milk in a vessel without lid. All the accused paid up the fines.

## THEFT ON BOARD A TRANSPORT.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Dolan charged Edward Wilson Cox, an European aged 17, with trespassing by entering the cabin of Lt. F. McKenna with the intention of committing theft. The accused entered the cabin and was trying to open a handbag on board a hired transport, when he was caught red handed. The accused pleaded guilty to entering the cabin, he did not do it with the intention of committing theft, however.

The master of the vessel asked for an exemplary sentence, as thefts were frequent on board the ship and there were difficulties of detection.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

## NUISANCE FROM COTTON FLIES.

### A COMPLAINT FROM NEW GAMDEVI.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla presiding. Consideration was given to a letter from Mr. Sorabji E. Daver bringing to the notice of the Corporation the nuisance arising from innumerable "cotton flies" at the New Gamdevi and stating that they filled the air and deposited themselves in every house in the locality, that although the floors of the houses were swept twice a day the "cotton flies" continued accumulating there; that they seemed to be coming from the mills in the locality and that they were the cause of spreading diseases of the respiratory system. Mr. Daver requested that enquiries might be made in the matter and the nuisance removed.

The Committee forwarded the letter to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

## FANCHISE FOR INDIAN WOMEN.

### THEIR POSITION IN REFORM SCHEME.

Mrs. Dorothy Jinarajadasa writes to us as follows from the Women's Indian Association, Adyar, Madras:—

I have received a letter from Mrs. Fawcett, President of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, in which she says that as soon as Mr. Montagu had described his Scheme of Reforms for India in the House of Commons she wrote to him; the following is a quotation from her letter:

I wrote to him at once urging him to instruct the committee which is to deal with the creation of the new electorates that they should be so framed as to include women. He replied on August 12th thanking me for writing to him and adding:

"As you recognise there is a growing but still a very small number of women in India anxious to take part in the political and social development of the country. When I was in India the Viceroy and I received a deputation from women in India interested in these questions and it will be open to them to make such representations to the Committee as they think fit. I propose to communicate a copy of your letter to the Chairman of the Committee in due course."

Therefore I feel that you will do well to act upon this advice and so far as possible to get organised bodies of women to do so. Letters from distinguished women, women doctors and teachers, etc., would no doubt be useful. Personally I feel that if ever so small a beginning were made in the representation of women in India, it would be an immense point gained. Mr. Montagu is himself a suffragist and gave us loyal support in the House of Commons.

The special session of the Indian National Congress passed a Resolution declaring that "women possessing the same qualifications as are laid down for men in any part of the Scheme (of Reforms) shall not be disqualified on account of sex", stating thereby in plain terms the will of the great organisation of the Indian people that Indian women should not be overlooked in the Indian Constitution.

We most sincerely trust that the leaders of the people will urge upon the members of the Franchise Committee the necessity of regarding seriously this mandate and will see that the women are included in the scheme and enabled to take their right place as equals with the other women in the world. If Indian women are now left out of the scheme it will be long before changes to include them will be made; this will mean that Indian women will occupy a position inferior to the other women of the world, which their capacity and intelligence does not justify, and, further, the progress of India will be hindered, as no nation can go forward with half its people held back.

In England, in 1832, the first Reform Bill was passed giving a limited franchise to people with certain qualifications; women possessing those qualifications were not however allowed to vote, and it has taken English women 86 years to get the fact recognised that women are half the people in a country. This blunder has been the cause of endless suffering and incredible injustice both under the laws of the land and in economic life; it has meant long years of hard and weary work; and valuable time has been spent in obtaining an obvious and necessary right, that might have been given to constructive work in the country; but without definite political status no community in any country can get its grievances rectified or have the power to advance any cause of social or economic reform. India is not unique, and if she adopts a system of democratic and representative government any community that is not represented in the Government, and to whom the members of that Government are not responsible, will be subject to injustice and neglect as has been the case when this has happened in the other countries of the world.

The era in the West of the rule of men alone has ended in chaos; now is beginning the era of nations ruled by *all* their people, men and women together, and the day of physical force is over, for women will bring the spiritual Soul Force into the affairs of State and Government, into economic and commercial life.

## CUMBALLA HILL VICTORIA STAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In reply to your correspondent "Civis" I may say that although I do not at present live in the neighbourhood of the stand, I have lived there for a number of years.

I may as well ask "Civis" a question: though he is not in the immediate neighbourhood of the stand, how can he know that no inconvenience is caused to the people in its immediate neighbourhood? From personal enquiry, observation and information, I have not the slightest doubt in my mind that the complaint of the neighbours is a well-founded one. I have dozens of times seen Victorias actually standing on the incline. I have seen them blocking up the gate-ways of the neighbouring bungalows. I have seen them standing their carriages away from the end. I have seen their horses unattended to, and I can safely trust the words of gentlemen and ladies living in the neighbourhood when they have told me about the other nuisances created by the drivers. If "Civis" makes enquiries, he will find that several of the signatories, who gave their signatures on the petition made to the Commissioner of Police for the *retention* of the stand have actually signed the petition sent *later* by the neighbours for the *abolishion* of the stand. The conclusions are obvious.

I shall ask another question of "Civis." If, as he says, a hack Victoria stand is not a nuisance, will he give room to the Commissioner of Police to make a stand for three hack Victorias in his compound? Yet another question: What objection has "Civis" to the already existing stand No. 53A at Bomonji Petit Hospital Road? It is only two minutes' walk from stand No. 53.—Yours, etc.,

COMMON-SENSE.

## RECOGNITION OF WAR LOAN SERVICES.

(From our Correspondent.)

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 20.

Yesterday, there was an interesting function at the Residency, when a durbar was held by Mr. H. L. Braidwood, the British Resident, to present two certificates to Mr. R. Mahadeva Iyer, Chief Secretary, Travancore Government, and Mr. N. Raman Pillai, Dewan Peishkar, for services rendered in connection with the first Indian War Loan. The Resident referred to their distinguished services, also complimented the Travancore officers for their enthusiastic and substantial work in securing loans. There was a large gathering to witness the function.

## BOMBAY JAIL ADMINISTRATION.

### GOVERNMENT REVIEW

In the course of a resolution reviewing Col. Jackson's annual report on the Jails of the Bombay Presidency, Government observe as follows:—

The number of juveniles under 15 admitted during the year rose from 12 to 20. The Governor in Council agrees with the Inspector-General of Prisons that it is a pity that the number should show even this slight increase. His Excellency in Council also regrets to notice an increase in sentences not exceeding one month in the Common Prison, Bombay, from 1,530 to 1,603. Although he recognises that there are cases which cannot be dealt with otherwise than by short sentences of imprisonment, his Excellency in Council thinks that every possible means should be adopted of avoiding such sentences.

The Central Jail into which the subsidiary jail at Belgaum is being converted is still under construction. The site proposed for the new Central Jail for Bombay City at Andheri has been found by the Governor in Council, on further consideration, to be one which cannot, with due regard to the development of Salsette, be given up to jail purposes. A new site has now been provisionally approved, and the execution of this long-standing scheme has inevitably been postponed. His Excellency in Council is fully alive, however, to the need for increased accommodation on a large scale, not only to prevent overcrowding, but to permit of the more complete separation of different classes of prisoners, such as first offenders and habituals. In the year under report nearly all the prisons were once more overcrowded.

The Inspector-General refers to a speech made by a visitor at the annual meeting of the Bombay Prisoners' Aid Society in which it was stated that the Indian jail system was an anachronism, and the sooner it was wiped out the better. The author of this misleading remark had his attention entirely fixed on the advantages of a system of promotion of well-behaved convicts from lower to higher classes, and of drafting selected prisoners out of jail into agricultural colonies and other settlements or establishments, in which they live a life not greatly differing from that of free men. The Inspector-General has shown that, accepting the principles advocated by the speaker, the Indian system can claim, in several important respects, to be moving on advanced lines. That the progress made is not still more rapid is a question less of principle than of finance. A great deal has been done of recent years to improve the health of prisoners, to ensure as far as possible that their character during their stay in prison shall be reformed and that on release they shall lead honest lives: if, as is hoped, funds can be made available to introduce better arrangements in the internal management of jails, further progress is not a matter of doubt.

## BENGAL PROVINCIAL JUDICIAL SERVICE.

### QUESTION OF ADEQUACY OF SCALES OF PAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

The question of the adequacy of the scales of pay in the Provincial Judicial Service has engaged the attention of the Bengal Government for some time past. This matter was enquired into by the Public Service Commission and after the publication of their report the matter formed the subject of consideration, both by the Government and the Judges of the High Court. Government has now received the views of the Judges and the Governor has now issued a resolution inviting public opinion on the various points arising out of the recommendations of the Commission as regards recruitment, probation and training, salary, leave and pension.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS

### PROF. RAMSAY MUIR'S LECTURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

Professor Ramsay Muir delivered an interesting lecture this evening at the High Court Bar Library, under the presidency of the Chief Justice, the subject being "The Growth of Internationalism." After tracing the history of previous Leagues of Nations, he said that the statesmen of the world and leaders of the Powers now ranged against Germany, had been labouring honestly towards forming a League of Nations and that a very great and real progress had been made in this direction.

## SIR F. HALLIDAY.

### TO REORGANISE POLICE AT SALONIKA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

Sir Frederick Halliday, who was formerly Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, has been appointed to reorganise the police force at Salonika. It is a great honour to the Indian police and particularly to that of this Presidency as two previous Inspectors-General of Police, Mr. Munro and Sir Edward Henry, were appointed Commissioners of the London Police and Mr. Showers, Commissioner of Johannesburg Police. Sir Frederick has been engaged on war work at Home, where he held charge of an enemy prisoners' camp.

## CITY'S MORTALITY.

### 101 DEATHS ON TUESDAY.

TOTAL MORTALITY.

| | |
|---|---|
| For 24 hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday | 101 |
| For preceding 24 hours | 113 |
| For corresponding period last year | 99 |

Compared to the mortality figure of the preceding 24 hours yesterday's figure is less by twelve, and compared with that of the corresponding period of last year it is higher by two, which is not of much consequence. The mortality figures in the different wards of the city were as follows:—Fort Ward 9; Mandvi Ward 21; Bhuleshwar Ward 14; Girgaum Ward 9; Byculla Ward 20; Parel Ward 4; Mahim Ward 12; Harbour and Dock 1; Hospitals 11 and total 101.

## BENGAL PILOT SERVICE.

### MEASURES TO SECURE RECRUITS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

The Bengal Government has issued a resolution on the question of securing recruits for the Bengal Pilot Service. After citing previous measures taken to secure recruits, the resolution says the present position is such as to cause the gravest anxiety to the Government of Bengal as well as to the mercantile community, in as much as the training reserve of the pilot service has been reduced almost to nil. The situation, therefore, calls for emergent measures. Various suggestions have been made to meet the situation by the Port Officer, Calcutta, the Port Commissioners, Calcutta and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Of the suggestions made following may be mentioned:—(1) Appointment of cadets direct from training ships without the usual intermediate sea experience. (2) Appointment of probationers, who are Anglo-Indians, direct from Indian schools. (3) Enlistment of Master Marines who should be able with comparatively short training to take charge of vessels.

The Governor-in-Council considers that the most important question at this moment is to overcome the present difficulties as to recruitment. With a view to augment immediately the training reserve of the pilot service, he has accordingly decided with the approval of the Government of India to convene a committee to advise Government as to what steps can be taken at the present time to secure recruits for that service, without reference to the question of future recruitment.


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Painless and stainless single application removes hair from any part of body.

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# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Cricket Match, England vs. India, Bombay Gymkhana Ground (11-30 a.m.).

FRIDAY, November 22.

Armistice Celebration, Public Holiday.
Cricket Match, England vs. India, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.
Tata Iron and Steel Co., extraordinary general meeting of shareholders to confirm resolutions passed at the meeting on 7th November, 1918, Navsari Buildings, 3-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 23.

Armistice Celebration, Public Holiday.
Cricket Match, English vs. India, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

## AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Cinema 6-30 and Bandmans Opera Co. 9-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10.0 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alexandra: 7-15, 9 and 10-45 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

## BAND AT WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB.

By kind permission of his Excellency, the Governor's Band will play at the Willingdon Sports Club before dinner to-day.

## BAND AT PRINCESS & MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of the 1/17th B. B. and C. I. Railway Battn. (I. D. F.) will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walsott, at Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

## BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battn. (I. D. F.) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana this evening commencing at 6 p.m.

## NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning the 25th instant at 11-30 o'clock, instead of to-day.

## HOME RULE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

All Volunteers are requested to attend in Uniform at Dhobi Talao corner to take part in the celebration of the victory of the King-Emperor andhis Allies at 7 a.m. (S.T.), to-morrow.

## THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a study-class in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), to-day on "our duties towards God's Creation."

The Lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

## INDIAN INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

The following supplementary list of donations received at the Indian Industrial Conference is sent to us for publication:—

The Hon. Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey Kt., Rs. 100; Shet Hansraj Pragjee Thackersey, Rs. 50; the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., Rs. 100; Sir Shapurjee Broacha Rs. 100; and the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas K. Parek Rs. 40.

# LUCKNOW AUTUMN MEETING.

## TO-DAY'S RACES.

### HORSES LEFT IN.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 20.

The following are the horses left in for Second Day's racing at Lucknow Autumn Meeting.

THE MERCHANT CUP.—Distance six furlongs.

Mount Pleasant 9-10, British 9-9, Garland 9-4, Subeh Pasha 9-0, Lightning 8-13, Cheshir 8-7, Tugalie 8-1, Pharoah 6-9, Selim 6-7.

THE CALCUTTA PLATE.—Distance one mile.

Minyadi 10-0, Lebanon 9-6, Talcum 9-5, Pomade 9-5, L'Avenir 9-0, Le Soleil 8-7, Hookkoo 8-4, Diana 8-0, Last Spot 7-1, Blue Sapphire 7-0.

THE HORSE HURDLES.—Distance two miles over eight flights.

Blackwater 11-0, Bachelors' Knot 10-11 Camouflage 9-7.

THE NOVEMBER PLATE.—Distance six furlongs.

Sea Lad 9-3, Lady Lyric 8-7, Gipsy King 6-6.

THE COUNTRYBRED CUP.—Distance one and a quarter miles.

Red Duke 9-12, Sugar Cane 9-4, Wee Lad 8-11, Discarded 7-12, Black Prince 6-0.

THE DILKUSHA PLATE.—Distance five furlongs.

Little Wonder 10-9, Lady Lyric 9-9, Avanti 9-6, Lady Malwood 7-8, Lord Grey 7-4, K. W. 6-7.

## THE HUMPHREY BISHOP CO.

The Humphrey Bishop Co. arrived in town early yesterday morning and were advertised to open on Saturday next at the Opera House. However on landing, Mr Bishop found that great preparations were being made to keep Saturday night as a special gala night in celebration of the world's greatest Peace. Therefore he has had to alter his programme and postpone his opening night till the Monday following.

## HUTS ON FIRE.

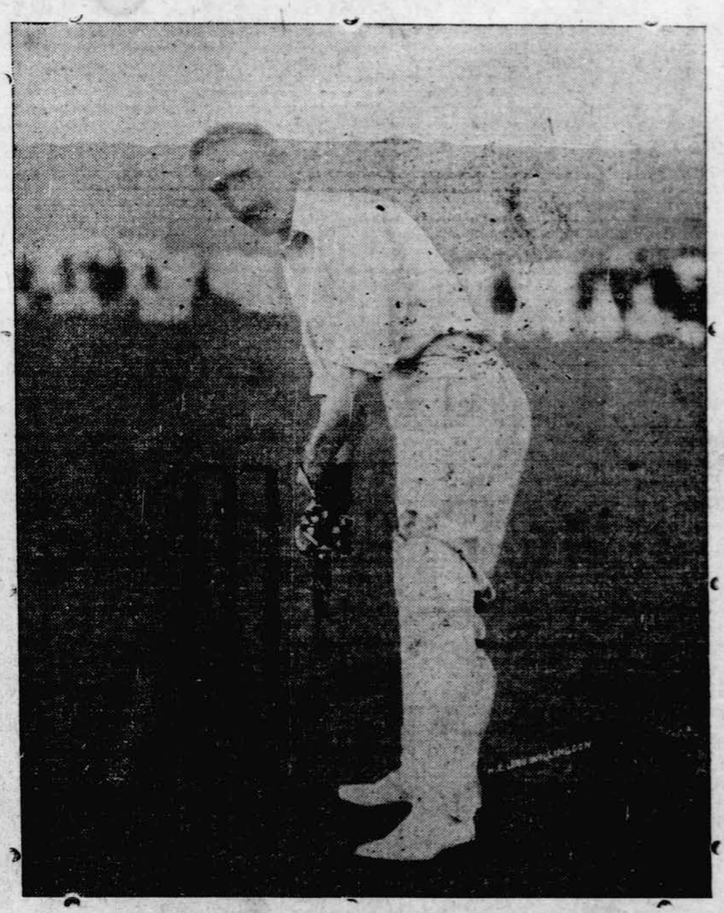
A number of huts occupied by millhands and coolies were completely destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon at Chinchpogli. The fire brigades which arrived on the scene shortly after the outbreak could do little to save the huts, which were all in a cluster. The water-supply proved quite insufficient. A number of bullock carts were also burnt down, but no loss of human or animal life occurred.

## BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

The postponed annual general meeting of the members of the Poona Branch of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation will be held on Sunday the 24th instant at 4-30 p.m., at the New Poona College, to adopt the Annual Report, to elect an Executive Committee for 1918-19, and to elect representatives on the Federal Council.

# BOMBAY CRICKET CARNIVAL.

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala who will skipper "India."



H. E. Lord Willingdon who will captain "England."

## TO DAY'S CRICKET CARNIVAL.

### "ENGLAND" VS. "INDIA."

The great cricket match between H. E. Lord Willingdon's "England" side and the "India" team, to be captained by H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, commences at 11-30 this morning on the Bombay Gymkhana grounds. The fixture has been looked forward to with the keenest interest by the cricketing public of the country and there is no doubt that the people will flock to-day in their thousands to the grounds to see the match, in which the best available cricketing talent, English and Indian, is participating. The absence of the great erstwhile Middlesex professional, Tarrant, is a disappointment to the public, and the "India" team themselves, if they win, would have liked to beat the opposing side with Tarrant in it. But even, in spite of his absence, the "England" side is a strong all-round combination, including as it does some County cricketers. The "India" team is likewise a strong side, and the public may expect to witness some of the keenest and most interesting cricket seen for a long time in Bombay. The following teams will take the field to-day:—

"ENGLAND."

1. H. E. Lord Willingdon (capt.).
2. Capt. G. A. Laverton.
3. Capt. P. E. D. Pank.
4. Major L. A. F. Weigall.
5. Mr. H. W. Lee.
6. Major G. H. Vasey.
7. Corporal J. Newman.
8. Corporal W. H. Livesey.
9. Corporal J. S. Heath.
10. Capt. G. J. V. Weigall.
11. Mr. F. M. Garnett.
12. Major K. E. Cooper.

"INDIA."

1. H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala (capt.).
2. Mr. S. M. Joshi.
3. Mr. P. Vithal.
4. Mr. Naidu.
5. Mr. D. K. Kapadia.
6. Mr. S. M. Chothia.
7. Mr. H. Vajifdar.
8. Mr. M. B. Vatcha.
9. Mr. Murad.
10. Mirza Yusuf Beg.
11. Mr. Abdus Salaam.
12. Mr. Irfani.

### THE "ENGLAND" TEAM.

H. E. Lord Willingdon, who will captain the "England" side, played for Eton, Cambridge University and Sussex. His Excellency was a dashing bat in his 'Varsity and County days, and that he is still a fine batsman was proved by the good batting display which he gave in the carnival match of 1915. Capt. Laverton, who played for the M. C. C., is a fast, run-getting bat and a useful change bowler. Capt. Pank is a slow bowler and possesses an effective leg-break. It was his bowling which was mainly responsible for the batting collapse of the Parsis at Poona last September, when he secured some very remarkable bowling average. Major Weigall is a fine bat and change bowler. Mr. H. W. Lee, who played for Middlesex, is an all-round man.

Corporal Newman, who played for Hampshire, is a fine bowler. Corporal Livesey, who also played for Hampshire, is a fine stumper.

Corporal Heath is a fine bowler, whose bowling had to do a lot with the Presidency victories at Poona last September. He is also a fine bat.

Captain Weigall, who played for Wellington, Cambridge University and Kent, is a fine bat.

Mr. Garnett, is another fine, reliable bat. Major Cooper is a run-getting bat, a change bowler and an excellent field.

### THE "INDIA" SIDE.

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, who will captain "India", is a batsman who is sure to make things keen if he gets going. His Highness drives with terrific force and always plays most exhilarating cricket.

Mr. Joshi is without question the best bowler among the Hindus to-day. Possessing an easy delivery he can bowl unchanged nearly all day.

Mr. Vithal is absolutely the best bat among the Hindus, combining a sound defence with great powers of punishment. He is, besides, a brilliant field. Mr. Naidu is a fine all-rounder.

Mr. Kapadia is one of the best batsmen among the Parsis to-day. There are few batsmen in India who can drive with his tremendous force.

Mr. Vajifdar is a dashing bat and a good change bowler. Mr. Chothia is another dashing bat and a fine field. Mr. Vatcha, the premier bowler among the Parsis, is able to get a good deal of work on the ball on all sorts of wicket.

Mr. Murad is a good all-rounder.

Mirza Yusuf Beg is the most reliable bat among the Mahomedans.

Mr. Abdus Salaam is a fine bowler, and Mr. Irfani a good stumper.

## MR. GAGE OF ALIGARH COLLEGE.

### BECOMES PRINCIPAL OF RANGOON GOVERNMENT SCHOOL.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Nov. 19.

Mr. Gage, formerly Head Master of the Aligarh College, who resigned with others during the recent troubles, has been appointed Principal of the Government High School, Rangoon and has taken over charge.

## SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER'S NOMINEE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Indignant" has done a great public service by bringing to light the facts concerning of M. Mahbub Alam, the Punjab nominee to the Indian Press deputation to England. That such a man should have been selected when popular, independent, and patriotic journalists were available in the Punjab throws a lurid light on the way in which things are being done under the "benign" regime of Sir Michael O'Dwyer (now happily retiring). It is a ruthless insult to the Punjab journalists that the gentleman who was imposed upon them as their representative twice should be selected on the force of the qualifications which M. Mahbub Alam possesses. To speak only of one of his qualifications the number of them is legion—is the active part he has played for the last decade or more in prejudicing the prosperity of every independent and progressive vernacular journal, that happened to raise its head and come within his influence, in the Punjab, by dubious tactics with the direct or indirect help of a notorious clique of like-minded associates official'y or unofficially connected with Punjab journalism, particularly vernacular journalism. It is a pity that the Punjab Press did not raise a properly strong and unanimous protest against this preposterous and scandalous action of their Government, but those who know the difficulties and disabilities under which the Punjab Press unfortunately labours will not misjudge them.—Yours, etc.

"ONE WHO FEELS".

Bombay, Nov. 20.

## A POLE PAINTER ELECTROCUTED

### TRAGEDY AT MAHALUXHMI.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest touching the death of Bhow Rama, aged 25, who was caught in an electric wire and killed at Mahaluxhmi Race Course while painting the pole.

Krishna Govind, another painter, said the deceased was at the top of the pole. He climbed to a point below the wires, whilst the deceased was above the wires and they were painting the poles when the deceased suddenly shouted. His feet became stuck and he hung downward; witness got down as he was frightened.

Jacob David, head painter to the Western India Turf Club, said the deceased worked under him. He knew that one pole belonged to the Tramway Company, but he did not know it carried current. Witness went to the post and saw the deceased hanging by the legs from the wires on the pole with his back to it. When the deceased was taken down he was found dead.

Mr. W. D. Foskett, Assistant Engineer, B. E. S. and T. Company, said they were responsible for the painting of the pole and the race course people had no right to touch it.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

## CALCUTTA BROKERS AT LAW.

### AN INTERESTING SUIT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

A case of interest to Calcutta brokers cropped up to-day at the High Court before Justice Rankin, the suit being that brought by Mr. Mohamed Kalimuddin, a Mahomedan broker, against Mr. A. B. Stewart and others, members of the Managing Committee of the Calcutta Stock Exchange. In this suit the plaintiff asked for a declaration that the proceedings of two meetings of Committee held on September 27th and December, 2nd 1916, might be declared invalid.

Counsel in opening the case said some four or five years ago some European and Marwari gentlemen started the Calcutta Stock Exchange and the plaintiff subsequently became its member on September 6th, 1916. Kishendas Sagar Mull, a Marwari firm alleged that they had made a verbal offer to purchase a hundred shares in the Empire Jute Mills at Rs 37-4 annas per share, delivery to be made within a week by the plaintiff, who was a vendor. Plaintiff, however, denied any such transaction and there was no written contract and the shares were not delivered. Nine days after that the Marwari firm made a complaint to the Secretary of Stock Exchange Association, alleging that the plaintiff had wrongfully repudiated, the contract. On September 27th, a meeting of the Committee was held which decided that the plaintiff must deliver those shares on October 6th. Plaintiff refused to comply with the request, saying he had no business transaction with that firm. On December 2nd the Committee decided that the plaintiff should cease to be a member of the Association. In their written statement the defendants said that after hearing the evidence adduced and the parties, the Committee decided that the plaintiff must perform his part of the contract and that in default he should be suspended.

The case is proceeding.

The bust of Sir Leonard Rogers unveiled by his Excellency Lord Ronaldshay on Monday last at Calcutta is the work of Bombay's well-known sculptor Mr. G. K. Mhatre.

## ARMISTICE CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

### ROUND OF FESTIVITIES ON THE OVAL.

Preparations on a grand scale are being made in Bombay to celebrate the Armistice, and judging from the arrangements that have been made there is no doubt that the celebration will be worthy of the second city in the Empire. Friday, Saturday and Wednesday have been declared holidays, and whole Bombay is expected to be *en fete* on those days, and there is no doubt that the city will wear on those days a festive appearance such as it has rarely before done. Especially will that be the case on Saturday, when it has been arranged to hold an open-air festival on the Oval. The Oval will be enclosed and tastefully decorated and brilliantly illuminated on the occasion.

The festival has been so arranged as to suit the tastes of all classes of people. There will be any number of entertainments, including a performance by the Bandman Opera Company, Gymnastic displays by the boys of the Byculla School, an Indian acrobatic troupe display, jugglers, wrestlers, a giant wheel, cocoanut shies, Aunt Sally, kicking-the-football, bowling-at-the wicket, perfoming parrots, etc.

### SOME OF THE ATTRACTIONS.

On the day in question the whole of the Bandman Company will give their services for a performance, the manager of the company having consented to cancel the usual show at the Excelsior Theatre. Mr. McGrath who informed the Entertainment Sub-Committee of the Armistice Celebration Committee of the above, has also intimated his intention of arranging for a gymnastic display to be given by the boys of the Byculla School. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir has undertaken to arrange for an Indian show, for which a special tent will be pitched. It was at one time hoped to have a circus, but none is at present performing in Bombay and consequently the public will have to go without one. Mr. M. J. Giles is, however, arranging for a troupe of Indian acrobats, jugglers, wrestlers, etc., and he is also getting a Giant Wheel. He is further arranging to have performing parrots, while Mr. H. T. Gorrie is making arrangements for other side-shows including cocoanut shying, kick-the-football, Aunt Sally and bowling-at-the wicket. Bands will play selections during the evening.

### INVITATION TO ALL SAILORS AND SOLDIERS.

All sailors, soldiers and men of the Mercantile Marine, European and Indian, are invited to attend the festival, and officers of the Navy, Army and Mercantile Marine in uniform are asked to bring with them one or more guests should they desire to do so. Men of the Navy, Army and Mercantile Marine will be allotted guest cards through the committees which are arranging dinners in their honour. Officers and men in uniform will not require tickets. Sailors and soldiers not wearing uniforms will be granted special cards of admission which will be supplied by the committees. As it is anticipated that the numbers present will be very great, a charge of Rs. 3 per head will be made to the general public.

The festival will be visited by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon.

The Committee has decided to supply lemonade and ginger beer to the troops free, and beer will be supplied on payment, but no other liquor will be supplied in any circumstances except at the private bar for officers and the Committee.

The festival will be held from 8 to 11 o'clock on Saturday.

## SOUVENIRS AND SWEETS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The Children's Entertainment Sub-Committee is arranging to distribute souvenirs and sweets to the Children of Bombay Schools. If the Heads of any schools have not received the circulars sent in this behalf they are requested to immediately write to Mr. D. G. Padhye, Secretary, (Municipal Offices) stating the number of children attending their schools.

# FAMINE IN GUJARAT.

## RESOLUTIONS AT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

### WHAT GOVERNMENT SHOULD DO.

The following resolutions regarding the Famine in Gujarat were passed at the Gujarat Political Conference.

In most parts of Gujarat the crops of fodder and grains have failed almost completely. This Conference therefore recommends—

(1) That famine should be immediately declared in the affected areas.

(2) That in those parts the assessment dues should be fully suspended till next year and that where the Government have not given water of irrigation ponds to agriculturists, the Government should remit payment of the cost of such water which is included in the assessment dues. The Government should pass such orders latest in the end of this month or in the beginning of the next.

(3) That the Government should issue special orders to its revenue officers that they with the help of two prominent men of every village should distribute *tagavi* of sufficient sums to the agriculturists who may be in urgent need of the same, and that the Government should assure them that as soon as the present sum allotted for *tagavi* will be finished, further sums of money will be sanctioned for the same.

(4) That the Government should specially allott big sums of money of *tagavi* for repairing and sinking of wells and the officials as well as the non-officials should explain to farmers to use the same for sinking new wells.

(5) That the Government by increasing as many as possible the present number of machines for sinking wells should make them easily obtainable to people.

(6) That the Government should also charge this year any interest on the sums of *tagavi*.

(7) That the Government should supply the seeds of Lushrn Gress for its cultivation in suitable areas and should give tagavi for sinking temporary wells there and that the department of Agriculture should supply them with information about it as may be necessary.

(8) That the Government should immediately give fodder as tagavi.

(9) That the Government should supply fodder at cheap rates not only for oxen employed for the purposes of cultivation, but also for the maintainance of other oxen and valuable cattle and that in every district at two places fodder should be taken in good quantity and should be made easily obtainable to the farmers of the district.

(10) That the Government should allow cattle to graze in these parts of the jungles where grass is cut.

(11) That the Government should begin to sell fooder cut from jungles at cost price in these times.

(12) That non-official committees for selling fodder at cheap rates in these parts should be appointed in Bombay as well as in Talukas.

(13) That the Government should help in making arrangements for drinking water for cattle where it is not available and in building ponds where they are not or in filling them with water where they exist.

(14) That the Government should immediately open relief works in such badly affected parts as Mater and Bhal.

(15) That in the schemes which may be prepared for famine works, ponds, wells and irrigation canals such as may be permanently useful to agriculture should be given preference.

(16) That the Government should give *Dol* to the old and the disabled in most of the affected parts.

(17) That a central Committee and local committees should be appointed to open at least one cheap grain shop in every Taluka, and to manage it by supplying grains and selling them at cheap rates.

(18) That the Government should give every kind of facility to the Committees and the merchants working under the guidance of these committees in bringing grains and fodder to these parts and in selling them at cheap rates and that the Government of Bombay should obtain the sanction of the Government of India for bringing fodder at cheap railway freight or free of any freight in these parts.

## A CORRECTION.

The Associated Press write to us as follows:—

We are officially informed that the news contained in our Rangoon telegram dated the 18th that Commander De Burgh, R. I. M., died in Bombay is incorrect. He is seriously ill in Colaba Hospital. We are very sorry for the incorrect statement and shall be grateful if you will publish a contradiction in your paper."

## WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

Owing to extensions of totalizators and other improvements on the Mahaluxmi Race Course being still in progress, the Committee of the Western India Turf Club state that it will be impossible to apply to the Government of Bombay for sanction to hold an Extra Meeting on 7th December.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Thursday, 21st November, 1918.*

## THE LESSON OF THE WAR.

For four years the shadow of death lay over millions of homes in the world. The armistice has pronounced a merciful reprieve from the sentence of death on young humanity. For this the world may well rejoice in solemn gratitude at the deliverance. As the Premier said in the House of Commons, "this is no time for words, our hearts are too full of gratitude to which no tongue can give adequate expression." But the work of the world must go on. And that it may go on better than it did before Armageddon, it is essential that we should not fail to realise the true significance of the victory of our arms what time we are celebrating it with due rejoicings. We shall be nearer realising that significance if we remember that the war, which has just ended, has been a unique one in the history of mankind, and in no respect more so than in that in prosecuting it mere "victory" has not been our aim. In practically all wars in history, victory has been the sole object and end and, for that reason, the moral of them all ultimately has clearly emerged: Woe to the victors! A familiar example is that furnished by Napoleon in Prussia. Napoleon crushed Prussia. Yet Napoleon and his victories vanished like mist and it was Prussia which reaped the fruits of those victories. Again, in its own victories over France of the third Napolean, Germany sowed the seeds, as is now clear, of her own downfall. The victorious Germans returned home, grew prosperous, materialistic and arrogant. And the nemesis has at last overtaken them.

The reason why hitherto the victors have never achieved victory as they understood it is that time has not stood still until they avenged themselves on their enemies and the victory consequently swiftly passed into something quite other than the victors had intended it to be. That is a lesson of history which may well be borne in mind at the present hour. We went to war for Freedom and Right,—to make the world safe for Democracy. Thus the issue of the war has emerged clearly. For the first time in any war the victors—and there was never any doubt as to which side would eventually win—have felt the necessity of rising above the mere worship of the abstract victory. They have consistently had definite objects in view beyond victory—objects which they were determined to achieve regardless of sacrifice.

Until these objects are attained they will need repetition and emphasis. So far as Germany was concerned, the war has been the final struggle of the dynastic coercive policy against the demands of modern humanity. That policy has been defeated. But though the deliverance of Central Europe from Kaiserism, as a result of military disasters, is the best hope of the world's recovery from the wounds of the war, it is not enough. What of the countries whose military prowess has inflicted these disasters? Will the liberties of those among them, who enjoyed it, remain unimpaired and will the others, who did not enjoy them, have those liberties fully secured to them? Will the peoples of these countries be better equipped for the uphill fight for Democracy against the reactionary forces of Capitalism. Landlordism, Imperialism, Bureaucratism and Absolutism? To these questions a definite and unhesitating answer will no doubt be given at the Peace Conference. The war has been really fought, not between this country and that, this race and that, but between one set of ideals and another—betwen the ideal of despotism and the ideal of national liberty. In the confusing conflict of parties this truth has been a little difficult to see and sometimes even a little hard to believe. But it is the truth, all the same, and it alone embodies the hope of mankind, and on our adherence to it in practice will depend how far we shall have really gained, as a result of the sorrow and suffering of the tragedy that has ended.

## GOVERNMENT AND THE FAMINE.

Elsewhere we publish some very important resolutions with regard to famine conditions in Gujarat, which were passed at the Gujarat Political Conference at Nadiad, and which embody very valuable suggestions, which, if the Government would take it into their head to act upon, will go a long way in relieving the present distress of the agriculturists in Gujarat. We draw the serious attention of the Government of Bombay to these resolutions. The first resolution demands that famine should be immediately declared in the affected areas. Last September, at the Council meeting, the general agricultural situation was described as "grave", and the Government by accepting the resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas gave the public to understand that they were keenly alive to the situation. It was hoped at that time that the Government would at once begin to take steps to meet the situation. But, unfortunaely, they have been slow to move and have done nothing in the matter except asking for reports from the revenue officers. Famine conditions have more than sufficiently advanced in Gujarat and any further delay in taking steps to relieve the present situation will mean starvation for men and cattle. It is high time for Government to pass orders for the suspension or remission of assessment dues. As the second resolution of the Conference demands, these orders should be passed at the latest by the end of this month. The Government should also give tagawi with a free hand. The Government of the United Provinces have, over and above the one crore of rupees previously sanctioned for tagawi, now sanctioned a further sum of fifty lakh of rupees. What a great contrast between the liberality of the Government of the United Provinces and the miserliness of the Government of Bombay who have sanctioned up till now only a paltry sum of a few lakhs of rupees! The Conference passed very important resolutions as regards the grant of tagawi. It demanded that the Government should assure the people that as soon as the present sum alloted for tagawi was exhausted, they should sanction further sums of tagawi. that they should not charge any interest on the tagawi sums of this year and that they should also give fodder as tagawi. Government should immediately pay attention to these demands. One thing more. In times of famine it has been the custom with the Government to supply fodder to farmers only for cattle that are useful for the purposes of cultivation. A resolution that the Government should also supply fodder for cattle that are valuable otherwise than for cultivation was passed by the Conference. It was also resolved to ask the Government to allow cattle to graze in the jugles where grass was already cut. These demands are quite reasonable and we hope the Government will accede to them. Every day the situation in Gujarat is going worse and vigourous steps are necessary to relieve it. The indifference of the Government to this matter has been deplorable. We trust they will now act upon these resolutions and lose no more time in dealing with a most grave situation.

## Notes of the Day.

**The Premier and President.**

The Premier's speech on the conclusion of the armistice drew forth from President Wilson a congratulatory message on the community of thought and counsel between the two statesmen, to which the speech bore testimony. In acknowledging this message, the Premier feels sure that at the Peace Conference they will both be able to promote peace, liberty and true democracy all the world over. No one, who has realized the meaning of the sorrow and sacrifice of the last four years, will doubt that, with such a community of thought and counsel, the high and difficult task of peace will be successfully accomplished.

**President Wilson and the Peace Delibrations.**

As the one statesman whose share in peace deliberations is likely to be least affected by the claims of national self-interest, the proposal of President Wilson to participate directly in the settlement of the main features of the coming peace, will be regarded as a happy augury by all. The details of peace will try the patience and forethought of all statesmen, but the necessity is great that they should be governed by the noble purpose of a lasting peace. The European continent is being dismembered into many small States, several of whom are likely to be permanent. All the more reason there is for a League of Nations which will protect the world against the squabbles of neighbours whose zeal and inexperience might combine to lessen their mutual forbearance. President Wilson rightly reprimanded the present German Government for their attempt privately to appeal to his justice, but the appeal itself is eloquent of the fact that he will be a great steadying force amongst the victorious Allies. His presence at the Peace Conference will prove to be an asset of enormous value.

**War Internments.**

A correspondent invites our attention to the order of the Government of Burma releasing Mr. Ahmad Madani Mulla Dawood and eight others who were interned in November, 1915, under the Defence of India Act, and suggests that other local Governments should immediately get themselves to the task of revoking orders made on the basis of that war measure. Now that the war has terminated, the days of the Defence of India Act, as it stands, are numbered. Nevertheless, it will be an act of clemency and graciousness to liberate those whose freedom, under war conditions, was regarded, rightly or wrongly, as dangerous to public safety. The bureaucracy is apparently keen on assuming another lease of arbitrary power under cover of the Rowlatt Report, but whether it succeeds in running such a measure on the trail of the Defence Act or not, it is plain that a large number of orders associated with the conditions of war time is in urgent need of annulment. Will the Government of Bombay do something definite in the cases of "the three whose internment is connected with politics" and also of "those whose internment is connected with the war"? Surely, those who *were* suspected of entertaining refractory views touching their adherence to the British cause, cannot now jeopardise public safety through the grant of freedom. It is a claim of elementary justice that penalties imposed under particular conditions should cease when those particular conditions end.

**The Release of Mr. Ahmad Madani.**

Among a number of innocent Musalmans interned during the war who have now been enlarged by the Government of Burma, is Mr. Ahmad Madani Mulla Dawood. This cultured and travelled gentleman happened to be the Turkish Consul in Rangoon at the time the war broke out. He also happened to be in litigation with Messrs. Graham concerning a sum which went into crores. He was the most capable Moslem in the province, which meant that he was apt to be independent, in the expression of his views on Moslem education and kindred public topics, of the official opinions of Sir Harcourt Butler and his predecessor and the latter's lieutenants. The public are totally unaware of any title of ground on which virtually to imprison a respected citizen of Mr. Madani's status in life. Cannot the Burma Government be called upon to lay before the public the information supplied, doubtless by the C. I. D., which helped them to satisfy the ir desire to take "out of harm's way" a publicist who was a formidable but strictly law-abiding opponent? Bombay will better understand what must be at the back of the Burma Government's mind when it recalls the antics of the latter in connection with another public man of Rangoon, Dr. Pranjivandas Mehta. By the way, is the liberation of Mr. Madani—popularly so named because of his being born in Medina—to synchronise with the autocratic embargo on the entry into Burma of papers like the "Chronicle," "New India" and "Hindu"?

**The Madura Scandal.**

The Government of Madras have greatly distinguished themselves by the amazing order they have passed in accepting the report of Mr. Paddison's enquiry in the Madura shooting incident. This tragic affair involved the death of two innocent people, arising out of the conduct of the Police who, however, have been exonerated—nay, praised for the "consideration" which they showed to the crowd with which they had to deal! The Hon. Mr. B. V. Narasimha Iyer at Tuesday's meeting of the Madras Legislative Council moved that a public enquiry be held in the matter of the death of a Police constable and a Sourashtra boy on 27th September and of the Police firing on the crowd in Madura. Mr. Iyer pointed out how Mr. Paddison's enquiry had been vitiated by several grave defects. Mr. Lionel Davidson, replying for the Government, said that no useful purpose would be served by laying before the public the statements recorded by Mr. Paddison. He endorsed Mr. Paddison's conclusions and, as a reason for not instituting criminal proceedings against those who had caused the death of the constable and the Sourashtra boy, said that the Government had failed to discover, even though they had tried their best, who had fired the fatal shots. Mr. Davidson also said that Mr. Paddison's enquiry ought to be believed to have satisfied the public, knowing, as he did, the various measures which he had adopted to invite such of the public as had any information to give to come forward. Mr. Davidson may believe what he likes but it has been clearly demonstrated that the public are not satisfied with the Government's attitude in the matter.

**A Contrast.**

In contrast with this attitude of the Government we read the following report of events in Madura in "New India."

"A Christian clerk employed in the District Board Office by name Jaya Rao and another gas light-keeper both stand charged before the Town Sub-Magistrate with the alleged offence of breach of trust in respect of a ring, the property of one Vaidyanatha Aiyar, a clerk in the Collectorate. The complainant and two other witness were examined on the 12th instant; and the case is adjourned to the 16th instant. The accused are under remand.

The Central Station Police have charged one Ramadoss and ten others with offences of having formed into an unlawful assembly, causing rioting and hurt and endangering human life by throwing stones. These offences are alleged to have been committed on the 27th September in the Collector's Office compound at the time of the shooting incident. The case is posted for the 25th instant for hearing."

It will be remembered that Mr. Jaya Rao gave evidence damaging to the Police in the course of Mr. Paddison's enquiry. We are really amazed at the capacity of the Madura Police who, while unable to find out the person or persons that fired the fatal shots from their own force, have been able to pitch upon eleven people of a huge crowd, who, according to them, formed an unlawful assembly and endangered human life by throwing stones. Criminal proceedings against people who fatally used fire-arms "would serve no useful purpose" while the duty of the Police can only be discharged by prosecuting a few out of a whole crowd who, after all, have not been proved, satisfactorily to the public mind, to have pelted stones unprovoked! Comment on this is superfluous while we may only point out that the Government, who have praised the Police, have not had a bare word of sympathy to offer to the victims to this tragedy!

**Official Profiteering.**

At the outbreak of the war and for some time later an ordinary message of twelve words was received by Telegraph offices for a fee of six annas. But the Department thought of doing a little in the way of profiteering and raised the levy to eight annas. Last September it was discovered that business could be pushed a bit further and the minimum tariff was raised to twelve annas. It is firstly a hardship that the scale should be retained at this unconscionable minimum; secondly, in these transactions that savour of indirect taxation, there has been no consultation or consent obtained in the Imperial Legislative Council. Pandit Malaviya made the principle of it clear when he protested against the enhancement of rates by some of the Railway Companies last year. It is time for the authorities to think of reducing the telegraphic rates to the pre-war scale. We would also add that the Railway Companies should think of restoring their old tariffs, and see if they cannot, in fairness to the public, grant their concessions during the coming Christmas season.

**Mill-hands and the Holidays.**

The Government have fixed Friday and Saturday, 22nd and 23rd instant, and Wednesday the 27th as public holidays to celebrate the Victory of the Allies. But we are informed that the mill-hands often fail to get the full benefit of special holidays, since in lieu of the occasional holiday in the week which they get, they are expected to work on Sundays. We have received a communication saying that in the case of the Victory holidays at least, mill-hands should not be asked to make good their absence by adherence to the rule that they should attend on Sundays. Apart from the claims of the mill-hands for consideration on the ground of their recruiting contributions, of which the communication speaks, we should say that whenever a clear holiday is conceded it should be something more than a shifting of their working days. We hope that those concerned will see that the grievance is remedied from the present occasion.

**The Late Dr. Hoernle.**

No European scholar born in India has had a more brilliant record than the late Dr. Hoernle. Besides being an Orientalist of the first rank, in the sense that he was a master of Sanskrit in all its varieties unknown to those acquainted only with its classical literature, Dr. Hoernle helped to decipher the half-dozen dead tongues, marvellously revived from finds in Central Asia. A truly new world is thus explored for us in which we see the rival faiths of Buddhism, Christianity and more than one modified form of Zoroastrianism flourishing together. The latest production of his genius was the first volume of "Manuscript Remains of Buddhist Literature found in East Turkestan." It comprised Khotanese texts, Kuchean texts, Chinese and Khotanese billingual fragments, Tibetan-Khotanese fragments and a vocabulary for each of these dialects. The Sanskrit finds included in the volume are of uncommon value, comprising portions of the Buddhist canon of which all existence was stoutly denied by Rhys Davids. It is noteworthy that in the republic of Eastern scholarship, even during the war, English investigators like Barnett (Cambridge), Pargiter (Oxford), Thomas (Cambridge) co-operated not only with Chavannes of Paris and Sten Konow of Christiania but with Heinrich Luders of Berlin. Rudolf Hoernle, who was an M.A. of Oxford and a Ph.D. of Tubingen, utilised to good advantage help from the rich Oxford University and the sumptuousness of his works, their get-up, plates and illustrations, bore testimony during the war to the inexhaustible mainsprings of Britain's resources.

## Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon presided at a lecture to women on "Powers and Duties of the Bombay Municipality" delivered by Mr. H. P. Mody at the Women's Branch Depot on Wednesday afternoon.

Sir Prabhashankar Pattani lunched at Government House.

Major K. E. Cooper and Captain P. E. D. Pauk have arrived at Government House.

## BRITISH EMPIRE'S CASUALITIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 9 p.m., Nov. 20.

In the House of Commons Mr. Macpherson announced that the British Empire's military casualities were 3,050,000, of which number 560,000 were killed.

## GENERAL PETAIN CREATED MARSHAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 9 p.m., Nov. 20.

PARIS.—General Petain has been created a Marshal of France.

## RECEPTION OF FRENCH AT ANTWERP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 9 p.m., Nov. 20.

AMSTERDAM.—The Belgian troops to-day entered Antwerp amid scenes of greatest enthusiasm. A solemn reception took place at the Stadhaus.

## BOURGEOIS REPUBLICAN PART

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 20.

The "Vorwaerts" announces the formation of a bourgeois Republican party, comprising the Progressives and the National Liberals.

## POSTAL RELATIONS ESTABLISHED BETWEEN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PARIS, Nov. 19.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., Nov. 20.

Postal relations have been established between France and the whole of Belgium for all ordinary and registered correspondence.

## FOODSTUFFS COMMISSIONER ARRIVES IN RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)
RANGOON, Nov. 19.

Mr. Gubbay, Foodstuffs Commissioner, has arrived in Rangoon and the rice market, which has been dormant for some time owing to holidays and delay in announcing Government's intentions, now expects an early intimation as to the small quantity of 1918 crop rice remaining and the new crop which will come to market in December. Rumour has it that the whole of the available rice will be secured for India.

# ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY.

## PRESENTED BY HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

## KING'S MESSAGE TO EMPIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. Midnight, Nov. 20.

In a stately chamber adjoining the House of Lords the King this afternoon met both Houses of Parliament, representatives from the Dominions, India and other parts of the Empire and delivered an historical speech in reply to the addresses from both houses congratulating His Majesty on the conclusion of the armistice. The proceedings were severely simple. The Peers headed by the Lord Chancellor with mace entered the Chamber in procession, followed immediately by the Commons headed by the Speaker with the mace. Meanwhile the representatives from the Dominions and India had seated themselves on either side of the Royal Gallery close to the raised dais where chairs were placed for Their Majesties and other members of the Royal Family. The moment the Royal Party which included Queen Alexandra, Princess Mary and the Prince of Wales appeared, the whole assembly rose. The Lord Chancellor and the Speaker presented the addresses. Then the King, who was wearing a frock coat, made his reply in a strong, resolute voice, after which the Royal Party left without further ceremony and the Peers and Commoners returned to their respective Houses.

The Premier was unable to be present owing to illness. Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law walked side by side behind the Speaker.

The Dominion and Indian representatives present included Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Cook, Mr. Foster, Sir Albert Kemp, Mr. Hughes, Lord Fisher, General Smuts, Mr. Schreiner, Major-General Northey, Lieut.-Col. F. H. Creswell, Mr. Montagu, Lord Islington, the Members of the Council of India and the Indian editors.

## BRITISH THRONE STANDS UNSHAKEN.

### ADDRESS TO BE PRESENTED TO HIS MAJESTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 6-30 a.m., Nov. 20.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, on behalf of the Premier who was slightly indisposed, moved the resolution "That a humble address be presented to his Majesty, congratulating him on the conclusion of the armistice and the prospects of a victorious peace."

Mr. Bonar Law said that he was sure the motion would be carried unanimously and with a full heart. (Cheers). The world had been passing through a terrible ordeal but, the signing of the armistice marked the crowning mercy to the British Empire, the Allies and humanity. 'We had won a great victory but at a great price.' He was not thinking now of men and women everywhere in the Empire on whose hearts joy-bells fell with a mournful clang because of those who had won the victory but could not return to rejoice in it. (Sympathetic cheers). He was thinking rather that the war had broken the crust on which the civilisation rested, consequently Europe was seething to-day with revolution. Nevertheless we could look to the future with hope, courage and confidence. (cheers) because our institutions were based on the strongest foundations, namely, the consent of the nation. None of those institutions was stronger or rested on a securer foundation than the Throne. (Cheers). The Throne was the link which had kept the British Empire together and enabled it to play a glorious part in the war and would make the union close. (Cheers). But the Throne, as an institution, would have been much less strong but for the character of its occupants. (Cheers). Since the war, nobody had devoted himself more wholeheartedly and unselfishly to the great task, in which the nation was engaged, than the King, whom the Queen had nobly helped. (Cheers). Now, when kings were rapidly disappearing like phantoms the King passed daily unescorted through the streets of London, everywhere meeting tributes of respect, devotion and affection. Those phantom kings fell because they placed their state on an imaginary divine right. Our King rested secure because the foundation of his throne was the will of the people.

EVERYTHING TRANSFORMED.

Mr. Asquith, who followed, said, that when history came to tell the tale of these four years it would recount a story without a parallel in any epic in literature. It was a record of everything that humanity could bear, of the extremes of possible heroism. And above all of that slow moving but ultimately irresistable power of a great ideal. (Applause). The world had been laid waste; principalities and powers to all appearance inviolate and invincible and which seemed to dominate a large part of mankind lay in the dust. All things had become new. In this cleansing and purging the British Empire had played a worthy part.

Mr. Asquith, also, paid a great tribute to the Throne. In the crash of Thrones, built, some of them on unrighteousness, some of them propped up by the brittle threadwork of convention, the British Throne stood unshaken, broadbased on the people's will and reinforced to an immeasurable degree by the living example of the Sovereign and his gracious Consort who had always felt and shown that they were not to be ministered unto but were to minister. (Applause) Monarchies in these days could only be held as the highest form of public service, by understanding, by sympathy and by devotion to the common weal. (Cheers).

The motion was passed enthusiastically.

# PRIME MINISTER'S MESSAGE TO WILSON

## SIMILIARITY OF IDEALS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

## TRUE DEMOCRACY ALL OVER WORLD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., Nov. 20.

The Prime Minister has telegraphed to President Wilson:—"Heartiest thanks for your cordial and kindly message. I am certain that the ideals of our two countries regarding international reconstruction are fundamentally the same, and I feel sure that at the Peace Conference we shall be able to co-operate to promote peace, liberty and true democracy all the world over.

### BRITISH DELEGATES TO PEACE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 11-25 a.m., Nov. 20.

In the House of Commons Sir Richard Cooper asked:—Will the House of Commons be given an opportunity of expressing their opinion before the appointment of British delegates to the Peace Conference is confirmed?

Mr. Bonar Law replied—'No.'

## PEACE DISCUSSIONS.

### PRESIDENT WILSON TO PARTICIPATE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 20.

WASHINGTON.—It is officially announced that President Wilson proposes to take part in discussions on the settlement of the main features of Peace Treaty concerning which he must necessarily be consulted. The President will be accompanied by delegates sitting as representatives of the United States and it is unlikely that he will remain throughout the entire conference.

## PRESIDENT WILSON TO PROCEED TO PARIS.

### SHORTLY AFTER DECEMBER 12.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 20.

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson will go to Paris shortly after the opening of Congress on December 2nd.

## CHINESE DELEGATION TO PEACE CONFERENCE.

### JAPAN OPPOSED TO PERSONNEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Nov. 20.

PEKING.—The foreign minister, Liau-Cheng-Hsiang, has been nominated the head of the Chinese delegation to the Peace Conference. The appointment is considered as an unhappy step owing to Japanese opposition. Apparently, Doctor Morrison is not included in the delegation.

## SOLF AND ERZBERGER DEPUTED.

### TO INAUGURATE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 20.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Berlin states that the Foreign Minister Solf and the State Secretary, Erzberger, have been deputed to inaugurate the peace negotiations.

## SUBJECT RACES OF TURKEY.

### TO BE LIBERATED BY ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 11-25 a.m., Nov. 20.

In the House of Commons, sympathising with the Armenians, Lord Robert Cecil said that the military authorities were endeavouring to supply foodstuffs immediately. "As regards Turkish rule, we could not permit evil forces to remain predominant in Constantinople and we must secure absolute freedom through the Dardanelles and Bosphorus. "The Turks" said Lord Robert Cecil, "had proved themselves utterly incapable of ruling the subject races and the object of the Government was to secure their full liberation."

## MR. ASQUITH ON ELECTION.

### FIGHTING SOLDIERS' INABILITY TO VOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 20.

Opening his campaign in London, Mr. Asquith protested that the election was a calamity and blunder. The fighting soldiers were unable to vote. He stood as a Liberal, but would support any Government, democratically grappling with the problems of reconstruction. He favoured Free Trade by which, he said, we had borne the whole burden of the Alliance. He was prepared to agree to meeting in any reasonable way the susceptibilities of the Irish minority.

# THE ANTI-WILLINGDON PROTEST.

## COUNTER-REQUISITION TO THE SHERIFF.

## ALREADY 1,500 SIGNATURES.

The following is the text of the counter requisition to be sent to the Sheriff of Bombay protesting against the holding of a meeting for a memorial to Lord Willingdon by the Citizens of Bombay:

Sir,—We are informed that certain gentlemen have constituted themselves as a Committee with the object of holding a public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay for the purpose of voting a memorial on behalf of the City of Bombay to his Excellency Lord Willingdon and have sent or are sending you a requisition to convene such meeting.

We beg to point out that the Sheriff of Bombay has no power vested in him according to law to call any meeting of a political character, particularly of a highly controversial nature as this one is. Without prejudice to this objection we feel you cannot but be aware that in view of the record of Lord Willingdon's administration and certain features of it personal to himself, there will be strong opposition to any such proposed action and we hereby request you not to convene any such meeting on behalf of the Citizens of Bombay. If, however, in spite of this you choose to call this meeting we think it desirable to give you notice, which we now do, that, should any such meeting be called, we shall attend the same for the purpose of opposing by motion, amendment or otherwise in a constitutional manner, any proposal to vote an address to his Excellency, or otherwise to imply that the Citizens of Bombay are desirous of commemorating or approving the administration of Lord Willingdon or his services as Governor of Bombay.

We beg to request, further, that if it is your intention to convene such meeting you will intimate to us the date of the meeting and make such arrangements to afford us every reasonable facility for opposing by amendment, speech and vote any motion which may be put forward at the meeting and also for the taking of a poll if necessary.—We are Sir etc.,

The requisition bears the signatures of about 1,500 citizens of Bombay including the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Messrs. B. G. Horniman, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, M. R. Jayakar, P. K. Telang, Umar Sobani, S. G. Banker, Tulsidas Govardhandas Khatau, Tricumdas Dharamsi Morarji Goculdas, Chabildas Laxmidas, Syud Hossain, L. R. Tairsee, Naranda Purshotam, Naranji Dayal, K. M. Munshi, D. D. Sathaye, A. S. Erulkar, Goverdhandas Jamnadas Khatau, N. B. Vibhaker, M. A. Master, M. Subedar, R. G. Munsif, Bhimji Jairaj Mackanji, Kanji Dwarkadas, Morarji M. Kamdar, D. G. Banker, Haji Abu Mitha, etc.

Signatures are being still received. The full list will be published in the "Bombay Chronicle" in due course.

## GERMAN DEVILRY.

### BRITISH PRISONERS KICKED AND ABUSED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Nov. 20.

Router's special correspondent at the French Headquarters says:—Thousands of war prisoners, mostly British, are entering France daily. I have never seen human beings in such a state of raggedness, hunger and misery. When camps at Forbach and elsewhere on the Rhine were broken up the prisoners, mostly captured in the March offensive, were told to clear out and seek help of their Allies. They started out to walk distances of 50 to 60 miles. They were given no food, not even a mouthful of bread, and had no money with which to procure any. They were in shameful rags and their footgear consisted either of boots with the soles dropping off or clogs. They had no socks. They left in droves of hundreds in charge of officers. The weather was bitterly cold. Unable to struggle on many fell out on the roadside and died within a few miles from friends. When the survivors entered the French lines, the Frenchmen hardened to horrors of war were horrified to see men in such a plight. It is beyond doubt that the British were made to suffer this intentionally. All prisoners, whatever their nationality, agree that the British were worse treated than any others in German prison camps. It would be difficult, indeed, to overstate the misery of these poor British soldiers whose only fault lay in the fact that they were British. "Swine" and "Dog" were the current epithets used in addressing them in the prison camps, while kicks and blows with rifle-butts were their daily portion. Our men tell of comrades dropping from hunger and dysentery and being beaten with rifles until they got up and went out and died over their work; of men who were refused admission to hospital being carried out dead from their huts while the German sentinels stood by laughing; of men with acute dysentery crawling out at night for relief and dying on the ground under the eyes of indifferent sentries.

The correspondent adds that the imperative need of the moment is to bring home to Ebert and Scheidemann and other Kaiser Socialists that Britain has power to exact retribution for all this devilry.

## RUSSIAN SOVIET OFFERS CORN TO GERMANY.

### GERMANY DECLINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 20.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Berlin states that the Russian Soviet Government has offered Germany corn. The German Government rejected the offer in view of the Allies' promise to supply Germany. The Soviet at Cassel has issued a proclamation taking Hindenburg, who is now in Cassel, under special protection.

## RUSSIAN BOLSHEVIKS.

### MILITARY OPERATIONS AGAINST THEM

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 11-25 a.m., Nov. 20.

In the House of Commons Mr. Ponsonby declared that we ought not to embark on military operations solely for the stirring-up of Russia against the Bolsheviks.

Lord Robert Cecil replied that it was impossible to give pledges, but the Government was certainly not disposed to entangle this country at the close of a great war in serious military operations, though the Bolshevik offences against England more than justified us seeking redress by arms.

## PRO-GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

### SIGNS OF RESUMPTION IN AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 20.

WASHINGTON.—It is officially stated that there are many evidences of pro-German propaganda being resumed in the United States designed to influence peace terms. A concerted movement is proceeding with the object of making the nation forget Germany's course during the war. The Government has interned some Germans since the armistice. German representatives in various parts of the world are still actively engaged, creating hostility towards the Allies and the United States. Eckhardt, the notorious German Minister in Mexico City, is again doing his utmost to strain relations between Mexico and the United States, and is publishing misleading articles in a semi-official Mexican newspaper.

## NO FEAR OF COUNTER-REVOLUTION.

### NEW COMMANDER'S ADDRESS TO SOVIETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 20.

The new commander of Berlin addressing The Congress of Soviets, said, there was no fear of a reactionary counter-revolution. The bands of Bolshevik terrorists, plundering Berlin and the suburbs would be ruthlessly suppressed. The Congress was resolved to form volunteer guards from the soldiers to protect the life and property, also to expel Liebknecht from Berlin if he continued his agitation in the barracks.

## NON-BOLSHEVISTS DOMINANT IN BERLIN.

### LIEBKNECHT REMOVED BY TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Nov. 20.

AMSTERDAM.—Liebknecht has been removed by the Government troops from a palace in Berlin, where he had taken up his residence, and Rosa Luxemburg has been forcibly removed from the offices of the "Lokal-Anzeiger." There are also other indications that the non-Bolshevik elements are more and more dominating the situation in Berlin.

# INDIA IN COMMONS.

## MR. MONTAGU ON CHANDAVARKAR REPORT.

## INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR IN BOMBAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 14.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Nov. 20.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Montagu stated that the revised proposals of the Government of India for increased pensions for departmental officers in India were being considered. He also stated that the report of Sir N. Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Beacheroft had been submitted to the Government of India and vindicated the action of the Government of Bengal as regards internments.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF SIXTH POONA DIVISION.

Col. Yate suggested that a special decoration should be granted in recognition of the heroic achievements of the Sixth Poona Division in Mesopotamia. Mr. Montagu replied that he shared Col. Yate's appreciation of the admirable work of this division, but the grant of a special decoration would not accord with the present practice of the British army. The moment was hardly convenient for the discussion of such an innovation, and Mr. Montagu was not the right person to initiate it.

AUCTIONING LICENSES IN BOMBAY.

Sir Herbert Roberts affirmed that auctioning licenses in Bombay had increased the consumption of liquor and Indian opinion was opposed to it. He suggested an enquiry with a view to the adoption of alternative measures of restriction. Mr. Montagu, in reply, referred to the Bombay Government's Note of December 13th, last year.

## ORIGIN OF GERMAN REVOLUTION.

### MILITARISTS' PREPARATIONS FOR NAVAL FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Nov. 20.

The statement of Sir Eric Geddes, regarding the German fleet refusing battle with the British fleet is confirmed by the "Vorwaerts" in the course of a historic review of the origin of the revolution. The paper says that the Pan-Germans planned a great final naval battle in which Germany was to sacrifice her last ship and eighty thousand men. The fleet actually received orders to put to sea on October 28th and sailors were told that it was manoeuvres, but they intercepted the farewell letters from officers to relatives which showed that they were going to battle. The result was that the fleet mutinied and this started the revolution.

## NAVAL SURRENDER.

### ADMIRAL BEATTY SATISFIED WITH CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Nov. 20.

The admiralty description of the naval surrender mission shows that Koenigsberg's arrival at the rendezvous was considerably delayed owing to her varying the course previously indicated by the British admiralty. One such variation was in order to make a detour about the German minefield which the British had long since swept up. Some anxiety was felt lest the Koenigsberg in the mist might attempt to enter the firth without escort. The Koenigsberg flew Admiral Meurer's flag at the topmast, the German ensign at the peak and a white flag at the main. After the Koenigsberg had anchored off Inchkeith on the evening of the 15th, a motor launch cruised in the neighbourhood to prevent communication with the shore. The conference began in the evening and was resumed at noon next day. Admiral Beatty was assisted by Admiral Madden, second in command of the Grand Fleet, and Vice-Admiral Tyrwhitt took part at certain stages. Admiral Meurer was accompanied by four officers. The communique states that it may be taken for granted that the results of the conference satisfied Admiral Beatty's requirements.

## HOLLAND TRANQUIL.

### TROELSTRA ADMITS FAILURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Nov. 20.

Reuter learns from an unimpeachable source that the situation in Holland is now absolutely tranquil. Troelstra has admitted that the revolutionary movement has failed. Popular demonstrations of loyalty to the Queen are repeatedly occurring.

## GERMAN FLEET,

### LEAVES KIEL HARBOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 20.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Berlin states that the first part of the German fleet for surrender to the Allies, comprising the battleships, Bayern, Grosser Kurfurst, Kronprinz Wilhelm, Markgraf, Konig Albert, and Kaiserin and the cruisers, Seydlitz and Moltke left the Kiel harbour on November 17th.

# ANTWERP AND BRUSSELS OCCUPIED.

## AMIDST GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., Nov. 20.

A Belgian communiqué says:—The occupation of Antwerp is now completed, the troops to-day taking possession of the outer forts. The Troops have occupied Malines, Eppeghem, Vilvorde and Brussels. The capital is now completely occupied amid greatest enthusiasm.

## OCCUPATION OF METZ BY FRENCH.

### GENERAL MAUDHUY TO BE MILITARY GOVERNOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 19.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., Nov. 20.

The Havas Agency states:—The French Army, General Petain Commanding, will today take possession of Met.-Generals Castelnau and Mangin Commanding the Fourth Corps will send their troops into the capital of Lorraine. General Maudhuy has been appointed military Governor of Metz and General Bourgeois Governor of Strassburg.

## KING ALBERT'S VISIT TO PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 19.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., Nov. 20.

King Albert has replied gratefully accepting President Poincare's invitation to Paris.

## INTERNMENT OF GERMAN SHIPS.

### FRENCH ESCORT ARRIVE AT ROSYTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 19.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., Nov. 20.

The French contingent which will assist in escorting the German ships to their port of internment has arrived at Rosyth. The contingent consists of the armoured cruiser "Amiral Aube" and two destroyers "Ensigne Henry" and "Magon."

## MINE-SWEEPER ASCOT.

### SUNK OFF NORTH-EAST COAST OF ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., Nov. 20.

It is officially announced that the mine-sweeper Ascot was torpedoed and sunk with all the hands on November 10th off the north-east coast of England. Fifty-three men are missing.

## DESTRUCTION OF CRUISER HAMPSHIRE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 11-25 a.m., Nov. 20.

In the House of Commons at the question-time Dr. Macnamara stated that it had not been possible to salve or examine the cruiser Hampshire. She was destroyed by a mine. The Government saw no reason to alter its decision not to publish the report of the official enquiry.

## FULL REPARATION BY GERMANY DEMANDED.

### MR. BONAR LAW'S INABILITY TO PROMISE ANYTHING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 11-25 a.m., Nov. 20.

In the House of Commons Mr. Croft asked for a definite statement that the peace terms would include full reparation by Germany, including the cost of the war, to the Allies.

Mr. Bonar Law replied:—No definite statement can be made at present. The question must be left to the decision of the Government.

## EBERT DETERMINED TO SUMMON ASSEMBLY.

### ELECTIONS EXPECTED IN JANUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Nov. 20.

Chancellor Ebert, in a statement, says he is determined to summon the Constituent Assembly as soon as possible. Preliminary steps have already been taken, and elections will probably be held in January. Ships are being immediately put in readiness to fetch the promised foodstuffs from America.

## HUNGARY: A REPUBLIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 20.

A Budapest message states that a Hungarian Republic has been proclaimed.

# BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

## REFORM OF CONSTITUTION URGENTLY NEEDED.

## MR. MODY ON POSITION OF WOMEN.

At the Women's Branch Depot of the War and Relief Fund, Mayo Road, Bombay, Mr. H. P. Mody, gave, yesterday evening, the first of a series of lectures to women, Mr. Mody's subject being "The Bombay Municipality, its constitution, powers and duties." H. E. Lady Willingdon presided.

Miss Moinette in an introductory speech emphasised the importance of women associating themselves with public bodies like the municipalities. Owing to their personality and the peculiar circumstances in which they were placed, women could easily and effectively be more useful in the civic sphere. Women had more knowledge of and were deeply interested in questions of their own sex and children. They had more intimate knowledge of matters of their own sex, their sufferings and their needs. It was, therefore, very important that women should be on public bodies. Further, women were more painstaking and had a great aptitude for details. They had moreover more time at their disposal than men had. Unlike men, therefore, they could give their whole time to public work and without devoting sufficient time, an intimate knowledge of the condition of the poor could not be had.

### MR. MODY.

Mr. Mody then addressed the meeting.

After briefly pointing out the stages through which the present constitution of the Bombay Municipality has developed Mr. Mody said:—

Such is our present constitution, and it has remained unaltered for a period of thirty years, during which the world, and particularly India, has moved very fast. Excellent as has been the record of the Bombay Corporation during this period, thanks chiefly to the devoted labours of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, and those eminent citizens who marched under his banner, it would be absurd to ignore the necessity of making it more representative of the people. Under the present constitution, the franchise is [illegible] by those who pay property-[illegible] in other words, people [illegible] by graduates of a Bri-[illegible] or by owners of [illegible] or another. All told, the [illegible] these voters comes to about 15,000, [illegible] population of a million souls. Such [illegible] franchise can no longer be permitted to continue in these democratic days, when the fundamental maxim of almost every political society is "government of the people for the people, and by the people."

### EXTENSION OF FRANCHISE.

As a first step towards reform, the tenants, who are, after all, the real rate-payers must be admitted to the franchise. They can no longer be expected to remain content with merely criticising and abusing the Corporation, its officials and its members. The question of their admission has for some years been before a committee of the Corporation, which, I may be pardoned for saying, does not seem to be desperately anxious to solve the problem. The next direction in which reform is called for is the abolition of the election by the Justices of the Peace. It is a survival of the times, when these eminent custodians of the peace of the realm, were almost the sole repositories of civic wisdom and virtues. There is no particular reason now, why these 600 and odd worthies should continue to enjoy a special right of representation. The manner in which they have, as a body, exercised their privilege during recent years, has been open to grave objection, and their disappearance from the arena will evoke no sighs or tears.

There are various other reforms of a minor character which must be introduced in our constitution, before it can be brought into harmony with present day conditions. But I do not propose to trouble you with such details, and shall pass on to discuss the powers and duties of the Corporation. As a preliminary step, I must explain to you the relative position of the Corporation and the Commissioner.

The Act lays down that the entire executive power vests in the Commissioner, subject to certain limitations and restrictions. Under him are heads of various departments of whom the Executive Engineer, the Health Officer and the Hydraulic Engineer are appointed by the Corporation. This system of investing a single officer with the whole of the administrative responsibility is, in a sense, peculiar to Bombay. In England, cities are generally governed by Committees, which form both legislative and executive departments. Apart from our Statutory Committees—the Schools Committee, in charge of primary education, and the Standing Committee, in charge of the finances—the committees we have are merely deliberative bodies. The system which we have adopted has been the result of experience; it has stood the test of time, and been found to be eminently suitable. The Corporation is the directing and controlling authority, and the manner in which it chiefly exercises its function is by voting or refusing supplies, by calling for reports on various subjects and passing resolutions of a specific character. There are ample checks on the arbitrary exercise of the wide power which are undoubtedly vested in the Commissioner, as the sole executive authority. It does happen, however, that being a high official and able by his position, to satisfy the petty ambitions which Corporators alas! share with lesser men. The Commissioner, who is, in a sense, the servant of the Corporation sometimes becomes its master. It is a matter of considerable importance, therefore, that the franchise enjoyed by the rate-payers, a fairly large section of whom consists of women, should be exercised with care and discrimination.

### POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

Having briefly explained the position, I now pass on to give you some idea of the powers and duties of the Bombay Municipality. The Act lays down two sets of duties, obligatory and discretionary. In the former class, come such elementary municipal functions as construction and maintenance of roads and markets, drains, lighting of streets, water-supply, disposal of sewage, regulation of dangerous and offensive trades, and places for the disposal of the dead. Since 1907, medical relief and the provision of primary education are also among the obligatory duties of the Corporation. Among the things which the Municipality may, at its discretion, provide for, are the construction and maintenance of libraries, museums, art-galleries, public parks and gardens, registration of marriages, taking of a census, and provision of music for the people. These items illustrate what class of subjects the Corporation can deal with under the Act. In the due discharge of these functions, it spends every year nearly a crore and a half.

To the uninitiated, this list of municipal activities may well appear imposing. They may get lost in admiration of our progress and enterprise, particularly when they hear us shout, in season and out of season, that we are the first municipality in India, and a model for the whole country. But if we can recover from this mood of of self-complacency, and cast a glance in the distance, what a rude awakening awaits us. Compared to western countries, notably Germany, how miserably limited appears our conception of municipal government. This is said in no spirit of disparagement, for conditions here are vastly different. The idea is to show that a vast scope there is yet for the exercise of the energy and enthusiasm of the men and women of Bombay. While in the most highly developed of western cities, no limits whatever are set to municipal functions, we in Bombay often fight shy of undertaking even such duties as we are empowered to discharge. As I have remarked, the Act governing us has given us a very liberal measure of self-government, more liberal in fact than many cities enjoy in the very home of democracy, the land of the almighty dollar. In Aerica, the powers of a municipality are set forth with the utmost particularity, and are rigidly circumscribed. Our Act provides, apart from the duties specifically enumerated an omnibus clause which empowers us to undertake "any measure likely to promote public safety, health, convenience or instruction." And yet, only the other day, when a suggestion was placed before the Standing Committee of the Corpration, for providing a pure milk-supply to the city, there was a disposition in some quarters not even to consider the question, as being outside the scope of our operations. The recent discussion in the Corporation about the provision of a crematorium affords another illustration of the point of view from which some members regard municipal obligations.

### MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY.

Contrast with this, the conception of municipal government which obtains in Germany, where curiously enough, side by side with absolute forms of government, there prevails the most complete self-government, so far as civic administration is concerned. Each city is a republic in itself like the cities of ancient Greece and Rome and mediaeval Italy and it sets no limits whatever to its functions. It is its business to promote in every possible way its own welfare and the welfare of its citizens. Take the instance of Dusseldorf, one of the garden cities of Germany, and a typical example of municipal energy and enterprise. Twenty five years ago, it was just a rising industrial town, anxious only for the growth of its wealth population, and with none of the features which relieve the ugliness of modern industrialism. To-day, it may well form a place of pilgrimage for the town-planner and the student of civic affairs. I shall not detain you with a description of the amenities of the place, or the elaborate manner in which it has been laid out. I only wish to give you an idea of the scope of its activities. Among the institutions which it maintains, controls or supports, may be mentioned theatres and art galleries, museums and zoological gardens street-railways and tramways, gas and electric lighting works, savings banks and pawn-shops, docks and harbours, medical and poor relief. As if this was not enough, this progressive German town conducts a restaurant and wine business, and supports a Symphony Orchestra. It even maintains, in connection with its housing scheme for workingmen, a home for unmarried people, though, why it should go to the assistance of people who are timid enough not to marry, passes one's comprehension!

Such are some of the manifestations of civic activity in the most progressive of western municipalities. What was observed of the London County Council, may with greater truth, be applied to them, that their powers touch the lives of their citizens from the cradle to the grave. How little of this all-pervading activity can the most progressive municipality in India claim as its own! But let us not sigh for for unattainable; let us rather resolutely apply ourselves to the task which is immediately before us, leaving it to future generations to beautify the heritage which we shall leave them, just as to-day we are trying to enlarge and improve the edifice which has been built for us by the energy and public spirit of our forefathers.

### IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS.

And this leads me to indicate to you the changes and improvements, which the growth of our city calls for in the immediate future. In the forefront of our necessities, comes the question of the improvement of our slums. The Corporation forgetting its own neglect in the past, charges the Improvement Trust with indifference to the problem. The Improvement Trust, ignoring the cures it has spent on mere improvement of communications, lays the blame at the door of the Building Bye-laws of the Municipality. Now, whoever is responsible for the present state of affairs, it cannot be denied that the time has arrived when all individuals and bodies interested in the city's welfare should join hands for an organised, scientific and systematic attack on our slums, after as thorough an investigation of all the bearings of the subject as brains and money can command. As Mr. Lloyd George remarked in his recent speech, on the opening of the election campaign, housing would have to be a national task. Now, here is a direction in which all can assist, men and women, officials and non-officials, citizens and civic fathers. Questions of more efficient drainage and water-supply next command our attention. The sanitary arrangements of the north of the Island are in a somewhat primitive state, and require urgent improvement. Then there is the question of medical relief. Last but not least, come our dust laden roads, in which the public evinces so much interest, which it would almost be a pity to disturb. But if we are to escape the perennial discussions in the Corporation, the anger of newspaper correspondents, and the abuse and ridicule of the general public, we must spend something like 50 lakhs for providing our roads with suitable foundations and surface, capable of withstanding the present-day heavy traffic.

Your Excellency and ladies, I have given you some idea of the problems which await a solution in the near future. It is of importance to remember that the changes I have indicated will involve an expenditure which may easily run to three crores of rupees. Where we shall find that money is more than I can say. We all want improvements, but we don't want taxes. No sooner some additional impost is proposed, than there is a general howl, which is by no means confined to people outside the Corporation. A smooth passage generally awaits the municipal budgets, so long as no fresh taxation is proposed. But a half per cent. put up is the signal for a general mobilisation, and he would be a courageous Commissioner who could withstand the onslaught. Better times are, however, coming, for when we have lady members, the known ingenuity of the sex will come to the rescue, and evolve a plan whereby the city can be improved and beautified without being heavily taxed.

### FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN.

And this brings me to the topic of the hour, the admission of women within the sacred portals of the Civic Chamber. Imagination fails at the contemplation of its infinite possibilities. One or two consequences may easily be foreseen, however. For one thing, the change will infuse dignity into our deliberations, and lend variety to our proceedings. We shall miss, of course, the somewhat pungent jokes which we hear now and then, and which luckily for us do not get reported in the papers. But what we lose of interest thereby, will be more than made up by the freshness and originality of the feminine outlook. Greatly, however, as we prize these and other advantages, I shall venture to ask you to let us pursue for a little while longer our solitary civic existence. I am aware, of course, that no demand has yet been made on your behalf for admission to our ranks. All that has happened is, that a few gallant members of Council have decided in a soft mood to give you what you yourselves never asked for. But as there is just a chance that the infection may catch, and a wave of sentimentalism may sweep over even the sober and the sedate, you will allow me to state one or two reasons why I think you should leave the Corporation severely alone for the present. Your interest in municipal problems has only just been awakened, and you will agree with me, its steady development must first be aimed at. No impetus from without can make a movement successful, which has not some driving power within. One of the first directions in which you can serve your apprenticeship, so to speak, is by an intelligent and judicious exercise of your franchise. With the voting strength you possess, you are in a position to influence the elections to an extent which is not to be despised. But you cannot exercise your franchise intelligently, without a general study of municipal problems, without watching in some measure the attitude of those who figure as your representatives. This means in effect that you must bring yourself to pay some thought to the questions—sometimes trival and dry as dust—which the Corporation from time to time discusses.

### WOMAN'S SPECIAL SPHERES.

But that is not all. There is a wide range of subjects to which your talents and energies may be immediately devoted, and in the handling of which your influence may be powerfully felt. Infant mortality, maternity-homes, pure milk-supply, primary education for girls, the equipment of hospitals, the condition of markets, the regulation of foodstuffs, the sanitation of houses, these and a host of other questions lie peculiarly within your province, and with regard to which, organised opinion and action on your part may achieve a great deal. How much can be accomplished in this direction, may best be judged from the remarkable success which has attended the labours in many fields of public activity of your distinguished President, under whose inspiring leadership, the women of Bombay have played a role, splendid beyond words, and worthy of the best traditions of your sex. Your co-operation in the solution of the problems I have indicated will be no less valuable, because it is rendered from outside. When, in the fulness of time by the interest you have evinced in civic affairs, and the contribution you have made to the general progress and advancement, you have established a claim to share in the responsibility of administration, you will assuredly find the doors of the Corporation thrown wide open. We shall not wait for monster processions in the streets or the breaking of windows, or the storming of the civic Chamber, but shall capitulate at once. I am sure that, with the activities of this organisation which I have the privilege of addressing this evening the desired change will not be long in coming, especially in these fast moving times. The series of lectures on special subjects which you have arranged, are an indication of your earnestness, and I feel that a new era is about to dawn, full of hope and promise for the future.

### THE FUTURE.

Your Excellency and ladies, I have now come to the end of the lecture, and perhaps, to the end of your patience. I have tried to cram within a short compass as many topics as you may care to listen to in the course of an evening. I wish I could have given you some idea of the devotion, self-sacrifice and public spirit which have gone to the making of Bombay. If our municipality can claim to be in the front rank of self-governing institutions in this city, the result is due, in a large measure, to the labours of a long line of eminent citizens, who have given of their best to the city. We must not also forget the services of those able civilians whom the Government have lent us from time to time. It was the success of the Bombay Corporation that inspired the most notable achievement of Lord Ripon's administration, the Local Self-government Act. Let us, men and women, of the present generation, see to it that we not only maintain, but enrich the heritage which has been left to us. In this connection, I feel constrained to observe that, while there is much readiness amongst us for public service, there is a certain lack of civic pride such as distinguishes the citizens of the most progressive towns in western countries. Our philanthropists have generously endowed Bombay with hospitals and schools and libraries and institutions for charitable or religious objects. But few have ever come forward to give of their superfluity for the beautification of what we fondly call the second city in the Empire. And yet, if she is to fully deserve that proud distinction, she must have something from all of us, from all who can serve, from all who can give. Only by such devotion can we raise Bombay to a place among the finest cities in the world. Above all, let our ideal be high, let our vision of the future be touched by a noble imagination. Generously endowed as she is by nature, let us strive to make this city great in all that ministers to the health, comfort, happiness and refinement of her people, and worthy of being regarded, not merely as the first city in India, but as the metropolis of the Eastern world.

### HER EXCELLENCY'S THANKS.

H. E. Lady Willingdon said that they all enjoyed Mr. Mody's interesting lecture, and it was a great joy for them that this meeting was held in the Women's Branch Depot. The lecture of Mr. Mody had shewn what women could do.

Mrs. Curtis then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Mody for his illuminating lecture. She also proposed a vote of thanks to H. E. Lady Willingdon for kindly sparing time to preside over the meeting. The propositions were unanimously carried.

## POLICE FIRING AT MADURA.

### MOTION IN COUNCIL FOR PUBLIC ENQUIRY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 19.

In the Madras Council to-day, Mr. B. V. Narasimha Iyer moved that a public enquiry should be held in the matter of the death of a police constable and a Sowarastra in Madura on 27th September and of the police firing on the crowd. The mover said that the proceedings of Mr. Paddison's enquiry had been vitiated by several defects, which detracted from its merits. Mr. Paddison had omitted to examine the police constables and this amounted to omission of eye-witnesses in a case. Mr. Paddison as head of the district was responsible for police administration and as such ought not to be associated with the enquiry.

Mr. Davidson, replying for Government, pointed out that no useful purpose wold be served by laying before the public the statements recorded by Mr. Paddison. Mr. Paddison's conclusions, the speaker felt convinced, were fully borne out by the records of his enquiry and this being so, Government did not think it necessary to publish the recorded evidence. The speaker would assure everybody concerned that no efforts had been spared to ascertain who actually had fired the shots which had unfortunately killed the Sowrastra boy and the constable, but they had been of no avail. This was one reason why criminal proceedings were out of question. Mr. Paddison's action in dismissing the criminal complaint was in the circumstances absolutely correct. Mr. Davidson said that Mr. Paddison's enquiry ought to be believed to have satisfied the public, knowing, as the speaker did, the various measures which he had adopted to invite such of the public as had any information to give to come forward.

Mr. Davidson further pointed out that if the enquiry should be held, it should be in Madura which he did not think would contribute to the public good. He was afraid Government could not accept the resolution.

The resolution when pressed to a division was lost.

Another resolution recommending that a committee of experts might be appointed to enquire into the nature and cause of the present epidemic of influenza was also moved, but was lost. The Council then rose for the day.

## ARMISTICE CELEBRATION FUND.

The following further donations in aid of the above Fund are acknowledged by the Hon. Secretary:—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Amount previously acknowledged | Rs. | 16,936 |
| Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon | ... | 200 |
| The Bombay Port Trust | ... | 5,000 |
| Messrs. W. Crowder & Co. | ... | 500 |
| Mr. Pallonji E. Plumber | ... | 300 |
| Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co., Ld. | | 250 |
| Mr. Ardeshir J. Billimoria | ... | 250 |
| The Bombay Gas Co., Ld. | ... | 150 |
| Mr. N. S. Gazder | ... | 101 |
| Messrs. Mongini Brothers | ... | 101 |
| Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Kt. | ... | 100 |
| Mr. J. E. Needham | ... | 100 |
| Mr. M. H. Crowder ... | ... | 100 |
| Mr. N. V. Mandlik | ... | 100 |
| Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna | ... | 100 |
| Clerks of the Munition Board | ... | 50 |
| Messrs. M. A. Doola | ... | 50 |
| Mr. M. T. Mavrogordato | ... | 50 |
| Messrs. H. L. Rochat & Co. | ... | 50 |
| Messrs. Vakil Brothers | ... | 40 |
| Mr. J. Tinker ... | ... | 25 |
| Mr. Maganlal Venilal | ... | 10 |
| Total | ... | 24,513 |

## DAY OF SIGNING GERMAN ARMISTICE.

### TO BE INTERNATIONAL HOLIDAY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Nov. 19.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., Nov. 20.

Replying to a suggestion submitted to M. Clemenceau by the delegation from the Administrative Committee of the Chamber of Deputies that November 11th the day on which the armistice was signed should be made an annual festival, the Premier suggests that the festival should be international and not exclusively French. Negotiations have been opened with the Allied Governments for the institution of this new holiday.

## GERMAN WARSHIPS TO SURRENDER TO-DAY

### KING'S VISIT TO FLEET.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 20.

It is now arranged that the German warships will surrender in the British waters on November 21st. The King will visit the Grand Fleet to-morrow prior to its departure to take over the German vessels.

## BRITISH TONNAGE LOSSES.

### TOTAL 84,000 DURING OCTOBER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 9 p.m., Nov. 20.

The Admiralty announces that the British merchant tonnage losses during October totalled 84,000 gross, while the Allied and the neutral combined totalled 93,000 tons.

The sailings of steamships exceeding 500 tons gross between the United Kingdom and the oversea ports excluding cross-channel traffic exceeded 7,500,000 tons during October.

## ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES.

### MARSHAL FOCH ELECTED MEMBER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Nov. 19.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., Nov. 20.

Marshal Foch has been elected a member of the Academie des Sciences. He was present at the yesterday's sitting, when he was welcomed as a victor of the greatest war in history, waged in defence of the most sacred of all causes—the Liberty of the world.

## POSEN OCCUPIED BY POLISH

### POLISH SOVIET IN CHARGE OF ADMINISTRATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 20.

Copenhagen.—A message from Berlin states that the Polish troops occupy the town and the province of Posen and that a Polish Soviet is administering the affairs.

## FRENCH ADVANCE.

### MARKED BY DEMONSTRATIONS OF JOY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 9 p.m., Nov. 20.

A French communique says:—Our advance continues marked by demonstrations of joy on the part of populations. The material abandoned by the enemy is increasing also the number of liberates prisoners.

## DEMOBILISATION.

### CAN BE ONLY LIMITED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Nov. 20.

The war office states that the military situation does not admit of the commencement of demobilisation excepting in limited numbers required for industrial reconstruction.

## MILITARY CASUALTIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

London, Nov. 19.
Recd. Midnight, Nov. 20.

In the Commons Mr. Macpherson announced that the British military casualties in all theatres of war to November 10th excluding the air force but including the Dominion and Indian troops, totalled 3,960,000, of whom 142,634 were officers and 2,900,000 men. The killed totalled 32,769 officers and 826,843 men.

The total casualties for France was 126,700 officers and 2,593,000 men, of whom 32,800 officers and 527,000 men were killed.

The total for Dardanelles was 5,900 officers and 115,000 men, of whom 1,800 officers and 32,000 men were killed.

The total for Salonika was 2,200 officers and 26,000 men.

Mesopotamia: 4,300 officers and 93,000 men.

Egypt: 3,600 officers and 34,000 men.

East Africa: 900 officers and 17,000 men.

(Continued from Column 1.)

ence the claim of India to have the principle of Self-Determination applied to her be fully recognised, so that she may be able to progress unhindered in building up her future constitution in accordance with her own wishes.—We remain, etc.,

D. D. Sathaye. M. B. Velkar.
J. H. Majmudar. R. N. Mandlik.
Joint Hon. Secretaries.

# INDIA'S CLAIM FOR SELF-DETERMINATION.

## DEMAND FOR RECOGNITION AT PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Bombay National Union has issued the following appeal to all Congressmen (Nationalists and Moderates) and leaders of public opinion in India:—

Since the last Special Sessions of the Indian National Congress, the world politics have vitally changed and progressed. When the world has moved onward with rapid strides, it seems but desirable that our ideals and aims must also change in conformity with the altered ideals of the world. When the United States of America entered into this World War, now happily closed, its illustrious President avowed "Self-Determination for every Nation" as one of his Great Country's war aims. During the last few days, this principle of Self-Determination has been further defined by him as recognising the right of the people to decide what will satisfy their aspirations and conceptions of their rights and destinies as members of the family of nations.' The grant of Responsible Government—in one or more instalments by the governing or suzerain power to its subject nation is not, thus, in accordance with and does not satisfy the true principle of Self-Determination. This has been made quite clear by President Wilson in his reply to Austria regarding the Zecho-Slav and Yugo-Slav nationalities. The Austrian Government was prepared to grant Responsible Government to Zecho-Slavs or Yugo-Slavs, but President Wilson unequivocally stated that such a grant of Responsible Government by the ruling nation is not the application of the principle of Self-Determination, but that the people i.e., its accredited representatives must themselves "determine and carry out unhindered their future constitution according to their own wishes." The illustrious Prime Minister of Britain, Mr. Lloyd George, also endorsed the same view when he declared that the now liberated people of Mesopotamia and Syria and other parts of the Turkish Empire will themselves determine what form of Government they think best and will have it. He thus enunciates the same principle as the President of the United States and further declares that that principle will be applied as well to the peoples of Asia as to that of Europe. In consideration of this altered view of world-politics, therefore, it is but proper that we should shape and bring our ideals in line with it. In conformity with it, the question thus before us for consideration at this momentous time is not whether the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme is acceptable as it is or how far the British Government is prepared to go in the direction of the grant of Self-Government to India, but the question is what the People of India, who have sacrificed so much of her blood and money on behalf of the Allies and the bones of whose soldiers are lying on the battlefields of France, Flanders, Mesopotamia, Syria, East and West Africa, Egypt and Palestine, wish to have by the application of the principle of Self-Determination as above defined. Did India sacrifice her men and money in order that the Zecho-Slavs, the Yugo-Slavs, the Poles, the Armenians, the Arabs, etc., may have the principle of Self-Determination, as above set forth, applied to them, while India should continue to be satisfied by what modicum of Responsible Government its Beaurocratic Rulers may design to give her? This phase of the question has to be considered at once. The Peace Conference, in which the world-nations will take parts will assemble shortly and it is at this Conference that the claim of India with its ancient civilisation and her mighty past, to have the above principle of Self-Determination applied to her at once, must be pressed.

We, therefore request that with a due sense of the size and magnitude of the present issue, you will kindly favour this idea of pressing upon the Peace Conference the claim of India to have the principle of Self-Determination applied to her. You must remember that if we do not rise to the height required by these momentous times, our lifetime service in the cause of our Motherland will count for naught and the present as well as the future generations will condemn us for having neglected the true interests of this ancient land at the most critical moment. We, therefore, earnestly request you to place this phase of the question before the people and the All-India Congress Committee, by holding public meetings all over the country, as soon as can be, under the auspices of the Provincial and District Congress organisations, the Home Rule League Branches and the other public Bodies with which you may be connected and voice forth India's aspirations and conceptions of her destinities as a member of the family of nations to the free people of the world, so that when they meet at the Peace Conference the claim of India to have the principle of Self-Determination fully applied to her shall be recognised.

The Resolution to be passed at such meeting may be worded on the following lines and copies of the same should be forwarded to us for our information and to:

1. The Viceroy.
2. The Secretary of State for India.
3. The Premier.
4. The Members of Parliament.
5. The Indian delegate to the Peace Conference and.
6. The All-India Congress Committee.

Resolution:—That having regard to the fact that the great communities of India are the inheritors of ancient civilizations and have shown great capacity for Government and administration, and to the progress in education and public spirit made by them during a century of British Rule, and further having regard to the fact that the present system of government does not satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people and has become unsuited to existing conditions and requirements, and also in conformity with the principle of Self-Determination as enunciated by Mr. Lloyd George, the Premier of England, and also by President Woodrow Wilson of the United States of America, this meeting resolves that at the Peace Confer-

(Continued in Column 5.)

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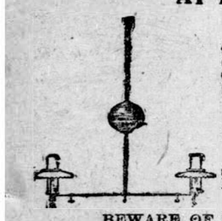

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## AMERICA, ENGLAND & INDIA.

### MRS. BESANT ON THE NEW CONCORD

In honour of the success of the Allies and the declaration of the armistice, the Collector of Chingleput, Mr. Bryant, held a durbar, on Wednesday last, in the Teachers' College Hall, Saidapet.

Mrs. Annie Besant was one of the speakers at the meeting and spoke as follows:—

It is a matter of pride and pleasure to speak a few words to you to-day on the coming of Peace, on the laying down of arms. I may, perhaps, venture to repeat what I said four years ago, when this War was only a few months old, that it was not a case of a Nation fighting against another Nation, not a case even of an Empire against another Empire; but it was a war between two great world ideals: the one embodied in the Empire of Germany and the other in the Empire of Great Britain. The ideal embodied in Germany was the ideal of world domination by force, by might, very often by cruelty and oppression; while the ideal embodied in the British Empire has been and I believe will be (even if sometimes she does not live up to it), the ideal of Liberty, the ideal of protection of the weak against the strong. She has been the refuge of every people seeking aid and protection at her doors. For Germany to have succeeded in this world struggle would have been the throwing back of the course of evolution. For Great Britain and her Allies to succeed is to make evolution follow its upward path and to lead the world out of darkness into light.

There are two great movements in this War, which seem to me, if in a way, to emphasise its lessons. The one was the proud moment when Great Britain had unsheathed her sword to protect a small nation whose independence she had sworn to guard. At that moment, struck by the greatness of the ideal, nerved by the splendour of the motive, you find the universities of England practically emptying themselves into the army. You find her young men rushing into the field of battle without a moment's hesitation, sacrificing the bloom of their youth, the splendour of their fresh manhood, at the call of honour and of liberty. After a few sentences of vivid description she said: The other moment of the War which I have been never able to forget was spoken of in a correspondent's letter just after the Indian army had landed on the soil of France. It was that dark moment when the Germans were nearing Paris and were trying to force their way to Paris, the heart of France. It was when that army, that "contemptible little army" of the British was struggling against overwhelming odds, was being pressed back and back and back by the sheer weight of numbers. Worn out, exhausted with their strenuous tenacity, resting a moment too weary even to stand, they saw over a hill-top pennons and the glitter of lance points. It was the Indian cavalry coming to the rescue; and the English cheered them with failing breath as they galloped past, and charged down upon the Germans, saving the army, Paris and the Empire. She then pleaded for unity in peace as well as in war, hoping that those who had learnt to respect each other in the trenches and on the battlefields, would be ready to respect each other in the calm days of peace. She concluded by saying: Who shall dare to break the concord of the world when England, with one hand clasping America's beyond the Atlantic, and with the other clasping India's, the three together shall guard the portal of the world's Peace and Freedom?


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## "BOOLD FOR BLOOD."

### SOVIET BLOOD-LUST.

During mail week "The Times" correspondent in a letter from Stockholm wrote:

The Russian newspapers, which at present hardly reach the outside world except by accident, are now practically devoid of news, whether external or internal. A few paragraphs give the Bolshevist version of the fighting in various parts of Russia and Siberia, otherwise their space is entirely filled with articles wildly appealing for violent action against the bourgeoisie, the Entente, and all other anti-Bolshevist forces.

The chief article in the "Krasnaya Gazeta," the organ of the Red Army, for example, on September 1 is entitled, "Blood for Blood." It begins:—

We will turn our hearts into steel, which we will temper in the fire of suffering and the blood of fighters for freedom. We will make our hearts cruel, hard, and immovable so that no mercy will enter them, and so that they will not quiver at the sight of the sea of enemy blood. We will let loose the floodgates of that sea. Without mercy, without sparing, we will kill our enemies in scores of hundreds. Let them be thousands; let them drown themselves in their own blood. For the blood of Lenin and Uritski, Zinovieff and Volodarsky let there be floods of the blood of the *bourgeois*—more blood, as much as possible.

And scattered amongst articles of which the above is a fair example are isolated headline appeals in displayed type such as "A Bullet into the Heart of Every One who is an Enemy of the People." or "Let us Swear to Kill them without Mercy." These appeals for mass terror take every form of prose and verse. *Pravda* of the same date is slightly more restrained in its language, but the tenor of all its articles is the same.

According, however, to the evidence of recent arrivals from Petrograd, these efforts to arouse popular violence do not appear to be meeting with much success. The only blood lust to be observed is the blood lust of the Government and its salaried officials; there is no killing or prospect of killing except by its orders. Hence its fear that it has not the hearts of the people behind it, and its desperate attempts to create some mob emotion which it can direct, some storm which it can ride.

The calmness, not to say indifference, with which the mass of the Russian people have received the news of the attempt on the life of their leader Lenin is for the Bolshevists a writing on the wall. They have read it, and are afraid, and with their monopoly of printing ink are trying to blot it out and write up their own legend instead.

Meanwhile no news is being published of events on the Western front, and the wildest rumours, such as that the Allies have taken Cologne and are marching on Berlin are current in the Petrograd streets. The mass of the people, however, seem to be as uninterested in these rumours as unmoved by the appeals of bloodthirsty newspapers. The prospects of death by cold and hunger during the coming months are too appalling to leave room for any other considerations.


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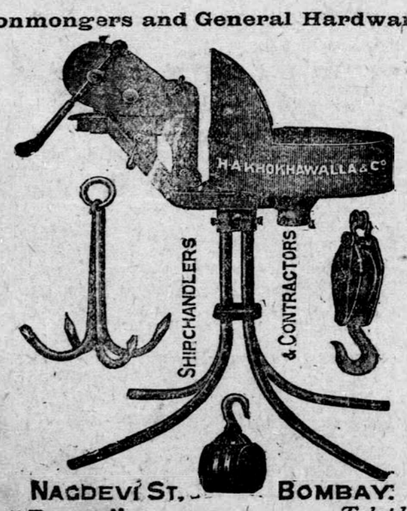


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